

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



MOËT & CHANDON

VINTAGE 1928



NON VINTAGE

DRY IMPERIAL
CHAMPAGNE

COURVOISIER
COGNAC BRANDY

THREE STAR
V.O. 20 years old



V.S.O.P. 30 years old
V.V.O. 40 years old

Try

The Mouth Wash

LAVORIS

IT IS DIFFERENT
AND THOROUGH

Try this simple test:

Rinse mouth and throat thoroughly with Lavoris, diluted half with water, and expel into basin of clear water. Note the amount of stringy matter expelled.

FOR SMART OCCASIONS

LE NOUVEAU
GARDENIA



... true essence of the flower itself

NOW DEAF EARS
CAN HEAR AGAIN

Simply and inconspicuously as Nature intended

The latest discovery by the "Ardente" Scientists gives True-to-Tone Hearing to sufferers from the isolating handicap of deafness, even the so-called STONE DEAF. Whether young, middle-aged or old, rich or poor, using an aid or not—you must try this new "Ardente" way to Better Hearing. A wonderful boon for Church, Radio, Talks, Business, Home, Shopping (street safety), and the whole world of sound.

NOTHING IN OR ON THE EARS

CALL FOR FREE TEST or Write for details, Medical Reports and a FREE TEST in your own HOME.

R. H. DENT (Ltd), M Inst. P.I., 309, Oxford St., London, W.1.

(Coloured building with square clock.) Mayfair 1380/1718/0947.

Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Exeter, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton.



Get the Younger Glow!

WILLIAM
YOUNGER'S
Scotch Ale
ON DRAUGHT OR IN BOTTLE
BREWED IN EDINBURGH

"Veebex" LEATHER

Ask your usual dealer for shoes made with "Veebex" Leather Uppers and look for the "Veebex" label on every pair.

puts Style plus Comfort
into Golf and Walking
Shoes

MAKERS:
WM. PAUL LTD. OAK TANNERY, LEEDS

Two popular Drinks—
Presta



SPARKLING GRAPE FRUIT
SPARKLING LEMON & BARLEY

Supplied by The APOLLINARIS Co., Ltd., London, W.1

RED HEART
OLD JAMAICA
RUM

THE GREATEST FOE
OF FLU AND CHILLS,
COUGHS & COLDS,
AND WINTER ILLS.



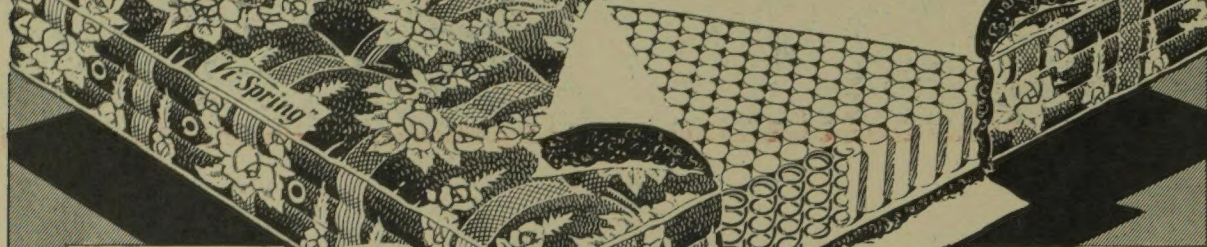
Please give these little ones a chance
**THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES &
"ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP**

maintain 1,100 poor boys and girls. Please rally
round and help to maintain this large family

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES URGENTLY NEEDED
164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2

2,900 HOURS PER YEAR

spent in
LUXURIOUS REST ~ ~ ~



The Vi-Spring OVERLAY Mattress

REGD TRADE MARK

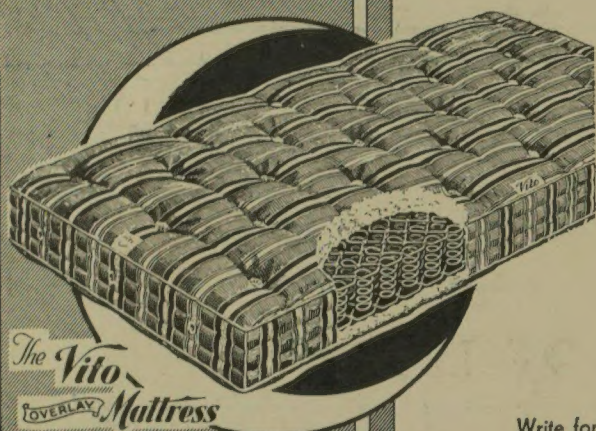
The Vito Overlay Mattress. This fine, spring-centred mattress, is, without question, the most comfortable and durable of all non-pocketed spring overlays. The unique shape of its Patent Vito Springs permits a method of assemblage which gives the 'Vito' a sturdiness obtainable in no other mattress. Judged by years of service and moderate price, it is the cheapest overlay mattress you can buy.

The Vitoflex Mattress Support. For comfort and durability it is essential to use an efficient support with any type of spring-centred overlay mattress. On the 'Vitoflex,' all springs in the 'Vi-Spring' or 'Vito' Mattresses are evenly sustained and uniform softness and resiliency of the bed thus ensured. The 'Vitoflex' eliminates any possibility of sagging, and adds a far greater degree of comfort than can be obtained from any other type of support.

SOLD BY ALL RELIABLE HOUSE FURNISHERS

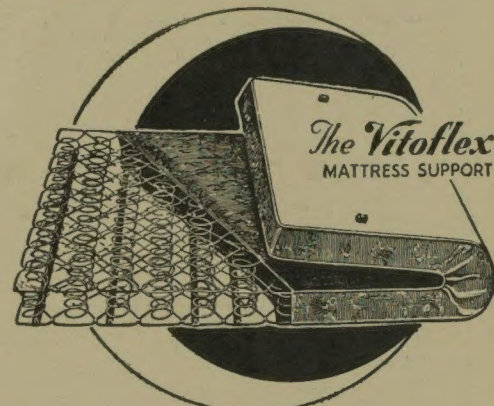
Write for illustrated catalogue, post free on request to Sole Manufacturers:

Vi-Spring Products Ltd. 98, VI-SPRING WORKS, VICTORIA ROAD, WILLESDEN JUNCTION, LONDON, N.W.10



Night after night of sound restful sleep—every hour of bed-time spent in luxurious comfort—no wonder that those who sleep on a 'Vi-Spring' look so well and keep so fit. Isn't it worth your while considering this famous overlay mattress for your own bed? Look what you lie upon! Springs—hundreds of them—each so finely tempered, invite you to relax and seek sleep in sheer content. Each spring is of the same uniform resiliency, each scientifically placed to give perfect balance. In addition to this wonderful spring centre there is the superb upholstery and expert finish. Never was there a mattress made with greater regard for sleep comfort. For over 35 years the 'Vi-Spring' has been the choice of the leading Steamship Companies, luxury hotels and best appointed homes. It should be yours.

Should you wisely decide on a 'Vi-Spring,' look for the label bearing the registered name 'Vi-Spring' mattress when buying.



AGED...
OF RARE
MELLOWNESS...
SUBTLE BOUQUET...
DISTINCTIVE...
BY HOST... BY GUESTS...
BY ALL
PREFERRED!

Wm. Grant & Sons, Ltd. Distillers Dufftown. Scotland.

GRANT'S SCOTCH WHISKY

London Agents for Grant's 'Liqueur' Scotch:—Messrs. Hedges & Butler, Ltd., Wine Merchants, 153, Regent Street W.1



AUSTRIA

EXPLANATION: The numbers indicated in the map of Austria correspond with those mentioned in each advertisement, ordinary numbers indicating a place, roman numbers indicating a province of Austria.



2. SÜDBAHN HOTEL

SEMMERING

The Leading House . . . Strictly First Class

ALL WINTER SPORTS INDOOR SWIMMING POOL

Important reductions on the Austrian Federal Railways: After a 7 days' stay: 60% reduction on the homeward journey and 30% on other journeys.



THINGS
WHICH
MAKE
LIFE
WORTH
WHILE!



"SPECIAL RESERVE"
and "FIVE STAR"
VERY OLD LIQUEUR

CRAWFORD'S

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

... one of the Good things of Life!



CARR'S

TABLE WATER
BISCUITS

*Carr's
Table
Water*

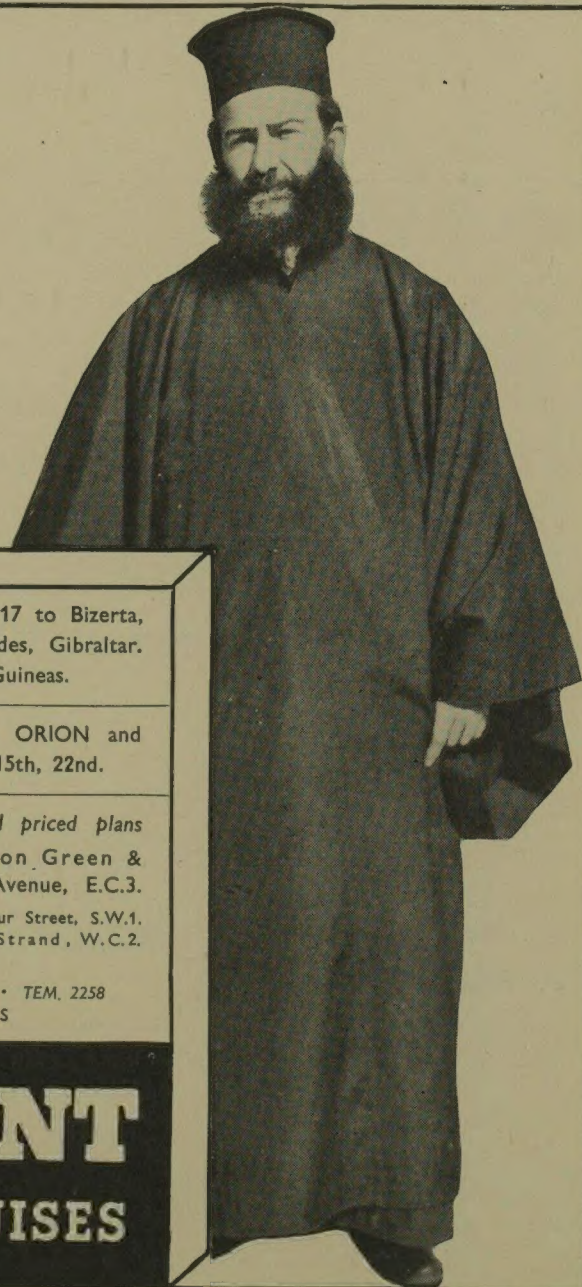
Perfect
with Cheese..
Perfect
with Butter..
..with a
glass of Wine
or alone



MADE ONLY BY
CARR'S
OF CARLISLE
ENGLAND

© 1935

★
PEOPLES
AND
PLACES
★



ORION sails on April 17 to Bizerta,
Malta, Egypt, Syria, Rhodes, Gibraltar.
21 days from 36 Guineas.

OTHER CRUISES by ORION and
ORONTES May 1st, 15th, 22nd.

Write for particulars and priced plans
MANAGERS: Anderson Green &
Co. Ltd., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
West End Offices: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
and 1 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

Telephones :
MAN. 3456 • WHI. 6981 • TEM. 2258
OR AGENTS

ORIENT
LINE CRUISES

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The World Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Illustrations and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the British Dominions and Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1937.



**THE KING AND QUEEN ON A FLYING VISIT TO LONDON TO SEE THEIR APARTMENTS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE :
THEIR MAJESTIES DRIVING IN THEIR CAR FROM LIVERPOOL STREET TO THEIR PRESENT HOME IN PICCADILLY.**

The King and Queen, who have not yet ended their stay at Sandringham, came up to London, by train from Wolferton, on the evening of January 11 for one day's visit, in order to transact private business, arranging to return to Sandringham on the morning of the 13th. On the 11th they travelled to Liverpool Street with the Duke of Kent, who had spent the week-end at Sandringham, and on arrival they drove to their home at 145, Piccadilly, while the Duke left the station

in his own car. The object of their Majesties' flying visit to town was to superintend redecorations and alterations required at Buckingham Palace before they take up residence there, and they toured the Palace with Sir Hill Child, Master of the Household, and other officials, inspecting the apartments they will occupy. On the Sunday (January 10) they had attended service at Sandringham Church, as also did Mr. Baldwin, their week-end guest, and were welcomed by a large crowd.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

THE Pantomime season is nearing an end, and with it clowns and pantaloons, young ladies in princely tights and dames with gruff voices, making furtive grimaces of supposed resemblance to Herr Hitler, Mr. Baldwin, and other public figures, pass into cold storage till next December. It is difficult to say what constitutes the charm of these annual entertainments, which never fail to provide the world of the theatre with the wherewithal to pay its Christmas bills. Possibly it is because they appeal to the two most opposite elements of the human heart: to the very young they offer the romance and thrill of novelty; and to age they bring the reassuring recognition of things old and familiar. Certainly both age and youth are to be found in fairly equal proportions among their audiences.

The hardest and longest-lived of these Christmas annuals is Sir James Barrie's "Peter Pan." With over thirty years now to its credit, it looks like running for so long as the structure of English society continues to offer opportunities for parents and uncles to take themselves and their children, nephews and nieces, to the theatre of a December or January afternoon. For it has all the ingredients of a successful pantomime, though technically it is not a pantomime at all. It caters for both old and young. Here is everything a child can want to encounter—a comfortable night nursery, with the kind of parents every child desires and some (in this happy country) are lucky enough to get, tempered by the glorious eccentricities of a large dog who turns on the bath-tap and pours out medicine with its paw, and a father who goes to the office in a kennel; mysterious wings that come out of the night through an open window; wolves and Redskins, pirates and a crocodile (with a clock inside him), mermaids and a lagoon; a home under the ground, and a life on the ocean wave. Such is a child's vision of the world seen from the high viewpoint of its own imagination—

magic casements, opening
on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery
lands forlorn.

And best of all there is Peter himself—he that every boy in his adventurous youth would like to be, and every maid (till she has discovered that such as he are not to be tamed) would like to wed. "Boys and girls, come out to play," he says, "the moon is shining as bright as day." But in the end it only proves to be the moon, the pale, inconstant moon, under whose perilous influence he and his like delight to live—a painful lesson which boys and girls have all to learn before they can become men and women.

Yet "Peter Pan" appeals to the old as well as the young. It is an epic not only of inexperience, but of experience. Watching it, as we saw it this year, interpreted by two artists of genius—one of them the kind of dramatic genius who only crops up once in every two or three generations—one realised what it was that had continued to enchant us in this extraordinary play ever since we had first seen it more than thirty years ago. For here was something, very old and elemental and yet to-day very rare, of an order far higher than that of the staple play of the modern theatre. This is not a comedy of manners and modes, but of life. The tale that starts and ends with the wonted evening of a well-to-do early twentieth-century English family—surely the most protected, exclusive, and intimate organism on the earth's surface—is made to reveal the tremendous powers and

forces that govern all human existence. Peter is every man, or, rather, something in every man's heart that only comes to complete fruition in a few; Wendy is every woman. We have gone back to the old mystery play or morality, re-enacted in the form of a nursery fable.

For "Peter Pan" is one of those rare works of art which appeal from the particular to the universal. Its setting is a little section of England during a tiny period of her history: the nursery and domestic interior of a prosperous English family in the early years of the twentieth century. Its theme is the eternal conflict between the wilderness and the garden; between the wild, untameable poet heart of man

shadow in one of those prosperous, happy English homes which were the highest and now threatened achievement of an intricate, delicate and painfully built-up civilisation. And the Pan who breaks so accidentally and unexpectedly into that home is the Pan whom such a society might be expected to create as its own antithesis; the boy who had escaped from the sweet bondage of the nursery, who had fallen out of his comfortable perambulator, who had refused to accept his allotted rôle of growing up and becoming respectable, because he wanted always to be a little boy and have fun. He is Pan, the fierce, shy, fugitive, untameable god of the ancients, attuned to the measured proportions of Eaton Square and Bayswater; the goat-foot of Kensington Gardens, Peter

Pan. But the conflict between the wild and the tame does not become the less fundamental; both are drawn towards one another by mutual elemental attraction and both repelled by all that in their two natures is incompatible. "No, no; you must never touch me!" cries Peter to Wendy, the eternal, maternal, home-making, man-enslaving woman, "I must never be touched."

The play incidentally embodies one of the loveliest and oldest stories in the world. The wild cannot be tamed and the garden cannot grow without subjection. The irreconcilables, for all their love for one another, cannot be reconciled. Wendy must go back to her mother and her assured, comfortable home, Peter to the Never-Never Land. But the gods who made this world of conflicts and begrudged kindnesses were not without the resources of compromise. For six months of every year Persephone should return to the bright earth and the playmates of her childhood; for six months her gloomy lover should enjoy her. Winter and summer were reconciled and the mysterious ways of God justified to man. So in our play, for one week of every year Wendy should return to Peter in his house among the tree-tops and help him with the spring-cleaning.

The magic of "Peter Pan" does not quite end there. To the men and women of my generation it has a further and fortuitous significance. We cannot watch it without thinking of the fate that

befell so many of those for whom it was written. The mind and heart stray to those who first saw that play in our company and who can never see it again. For there were some of us who, like Peter Pan, never grew up, and elected for ever to be young. Faced with the greatest tragedy in history, which certain of our statesmen are now blandly assuring us we must see repeated, they chose to renounce age, domestic content, comfort, and even life itself. They died, as they conceived, that others might live. In the words of a village war memorial, for our to-day they gave their to-morrow. There are phrases in the play which the actors of a young generation who speak them probably regard with shuddering embarrassment. But when Peter Pan, stranded on the tide-imperilled rock in the Mermaid's Lagoon, sighs out: "To die must be an awfully big adventure," or Wendy gives her farewell message: "We hope our sons will die like English gentlemen," we, the survivors of an older generation, recall not the Victorian melodrama, but a sober and terrible reality. For we, who once saw cockle-shell courage going down undismayed to the shades in as desperate a plight, happen to know that every word of Barrie's unconscious prophecy came true.



EGYPT'S POPULAR YOUNG MONARCH STARTS ON HIS FIRST TOUR TO THE PROVINCES: KING FAROUK, WITH ONE OF HIS SISTERS (LEFT), LEAVING CAIRO IN THE ROYAL YACHT FOR A TOUR UP THE NILE.

King Farouk left Cairo on January 2 in the royal river-steamer "Khassed Kheir," accompanied by his mother and sisters, for a month's tour in Upper Egypt. It is his first visit to the Provinces before or since his accession. His progress up the Nile caused remarkable scenes of genuine popular enthusiasm, immense crowds of fellaheen gathering on the river bank as the royal yacht passed, and giving the young King an enthusiastic welcome. Visits have been planned to various places of interest, including Memphis, Hermopolis, Abydos, Luxor, and Aswan, and the famous archaeological sites in the district. Members of the Egyptian Cabinet have arranged to receive the King at different points of the journey, which is expected to end on February 2. He will then probably return from Aswan to Cairo by train.

and the civilised, regulated, comfortable life of restricted convenience which men (and women, still more than men) have precariously built up in the course of centuries to protect him from the perilous and mysterious forces of this storm-ridden planet. Out of the night comes Pan, seeking his captured

With reference to the portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen, painted by Mr. Philip de László, and published in our Accession Number, dated December 19 last, we wish to state that the sole copyright in these pictures is vested in Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., the well-known fine art publishers, of Raphael House, Moorfields, London, E.C.2, from whom may be obtained the portraits printed in full colours. We should like to add that when we made our publication we were unaware of the rights held by Messrs. Raphael Tuck, and this accounts for the fact that we did not give an acknowledgment at the time.

A ROYAL WEDDING IN THE DUTCH INDIES: CONTRASTS TO THE HAGUE.



A ROYAL BRIDEGROOM STRIPPED TO THE WAIST FOR HIS WEDDING: A JAVANESE PRINCE (SEEN IN THE CENTRE OF THE GROUP OF MEN) WALKING IN PROCESSION TO THE SCENE OF THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY, SURROUNDED BY OTHER PRINCES AND HIGH OFFICIALS, AT SOERAKARTA.



A ROYAL WEDDING WITHOUT THE BRIDE, AND WITH THE BRIDEGROOM BARE TO THE WAIST—ACCORDING TO JAVANESE CUSTOM: THE ACTUAL MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN THE PALACE AT SOERAKARTA, BEFORE THE REIGNING PRINCE AND THE DUTCH GOVERNOR—SHOWING THE BRIDEGROOM AMONG THE GROUP ON THE FLOOR.

These picturesque photographs, inevitably suggesting a contrast with the royal wedding at The Hague (illustrated on other pages), show curious Javanese ceremonial on a similar occasion in the Netherlands Indies. A descriptive note on the lower photograph reads: "The marriage of a royal prince performed in the Kraton (Palace) at Soerakarta, Java, before the reigning Prince, H.R.H.

Baku Buwono Senopati Ingalo Abdulrachman Sajidin Panoto Gomo X., of Soerakarta, and his 'elder brother,' as His Excellency Mynheer M. J. J. Treur, Governor of Soerakarta, is called. The bridegroom (centre) is being married without his bride. Behind the Throne are seated the Court dancers, all ladies of royal blood, and trained from childhood. The statues are of solid gold.

A PAGE FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: UNCOMMON HAPPENINGS FAR AND NEAR.



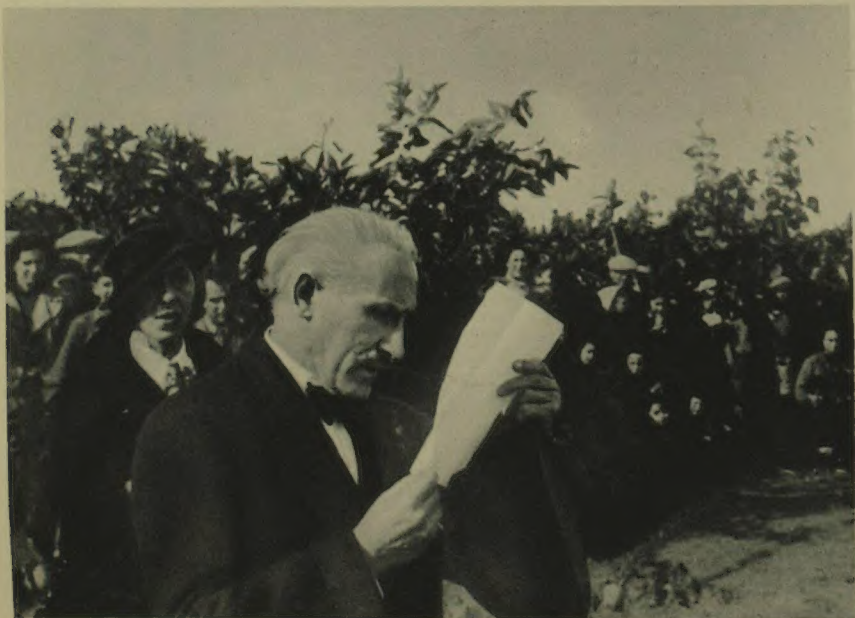
THE RESCUE OF TWO BAVARIAN CLIMBERS WHOSE PROGRESS HAD BEEN WATCHED BY HERR HITLER: A RESCUE-PARTY BRINGING THEM BACK TO SAFETY.

Two Munich students—brothers named Frey—started on New Year's Eve to climb the Watzmann, in the Bavarian Alps. As they did not return, aeroplanes, German Alpine troops, and mountaineers co-operated in a search. On January 5 an airman located them lying on a ledge, and dropped food. They then signalled their intention to continue climbing. Their adventure aroused national interest. Thousands flocked to Berchtesgaden to see them, and Herr Hitler watched them through a telescope. After a blizzard, they were again in difficulties, but were rescued.



AIRCRAFT REDUCE POSTAL TIME BETWEEN CEYLON AND LONDON BY THREE DAYS: THE FIRST CEYLON AIR MAIL LEAVING RATMALANA AERODROME, NEAR COLOMBO, ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

On Christmas Eve (December 24) all the through weekly air mail for London left Colombo by special aeroplane to catch the Imperial Airways' mail service at Karachi. Previously, this part of the journey from Ceylon was done by train and boat, and took three days. Under the new arrangement, the time taken between Ceylon and London, in either direction, is reduced from ten to seven days. The first Ceylon mail aeroplane is here seen at Ratmalana Aerodrome, near Colombo, about to start on its flight.



PALESTINE'S GRATITUDE TO TOSCANINI FOR CONDUCTING PIONEER CONCERTS THERE: THE FAMOUS CONDUCTOR READING THE TITLE DEED OF AN ORANGE GROVE GIVEN HIM.

On December 30 the famous Italian conductor, Signor Toscanini, conducted the first concert of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, in the Levant Fair Hall at Tell Aviv. All the 7000 seats were sold, forty of them being taken by Sir Arthur Wauchope, High Commissioner. Toscanini received a great ovation. In appreciation of his visit he was presented with an orange grove at the Jewish settlement of Ramot Hakovesh established by German Jewish refugees. He is here seen at the presentation ceremony.



UNOFFICIAL FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH REPUBLICAN SPAIN: A BOAT CARRYING PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES FOR THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT FORCES LEAVING THE HENRI I. QUAY IN PARIS.

An explanatory note on this photograph states: "Yesterday [January 10] a boat left Paris, fully equipped with food, clothing and money, for Republican ports in Spain. The money for equipping the boat was collected from French supporters of the Spanish Government in Paris. The photograph shows the crowd on the Henri I. Quay in Paris beside the boat before its departure." The inscription on the boat reads: "To aid Republican Spain is to aid France. All unite to conquer Fascism."



A SURVIVAL FROM DAYS BEFORE THEIR NATIVE MARSHES WERE DRAINED: FRENCH STILT-WALKERS IN KENSINGTON ON THEIR WAY TO THE FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL.

In the Silver Jubilee Festival of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, held at the Albert Hall on January 9, in the afternoon and evening, a thousand English folk dancers from twenty-five counties took part, and there were some interesting foreign contributions. At both performances displays were given by Rumanian dancers and by a French team of stilt-dancers from Les Landes. Stilt-walking in that region is said to be a survival from the days before the marshes were drained.



THE FÜHRER RECEIVES A TRADITIONAL GIFT OF SALT: HERR HITLER (ON LEFT) WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HALLE SALT MINES AT A RECEPTION IN BERLIN.

Herr Hitler returned to Berlin on January 10, after his holiday at Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, and next day, according to custom, received good wishes for the New Year from the Nazi Party, the German forces, and the Diplomatic Corps. The Corps' greetings, prepared by its *doyen*, the Papal Nuncio, were read (in his absence through illness) by the French Ambassador. Herr Hitler replied. The reception was attended by some representatives of the Halle salt mines, who handed the Chancellor the traditional annual gift of salt.

HERR HITLER ENTERTAINS—AND RELIEVES INTERNATIONAL TENSION.



ON THE OCCASION ON WHICH HE ASSURED THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN (SEEN ON THE LEFT) THAT GERMANY HAD NO DESIGNS ON SPANISH MOROCCO—THUS ALLEVIATING THE MOROCCAN CRISIS: HERR HITLER GREETING DIPLOMATS.

The tension between Germany and France over the question of Spanish Morocco was greatly eased as the result of an interview between Herr Hitler and M. François-Poncet, the French Ambassador in Berlin. This occurred at the Führer's New Year reception to the Diplomatic Corps. Herr Hitler, it is stated, gave assurances that Germany would respect Spanish sovereignty in Spain, and in her possessions. These assurances were later confirmed, it is believed, when M. François-Poncet called

on the Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath. In France it was hoped that they would be followed by some sort of definite agreement on the subject of Morocco. M. François-Poncet returned to Paris forthwith to discuss these new developments with the French Foreign Minister. The Ambassadors seen here are (l. to r.) M. François-Poncet, Mr. Dodd (U.S.A.), Sir Eric Phipps, and Hamdi Arpag (Turkey). M. François-Poncet was acting for the *doyen* (the Papal nuncio), who was ill.

THE COCKPIT OF AFRICA.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE CONQUEST OF MOROCCO": By VICE-ADMIRAL C. V. USBORNE.*

(PUBLISHED BY STANLEY PAUL.)

MOROCCO is to-day the chief jewel in the French imperial diadem, but the jewel has been bought at great cost—how great, this interesting book tells in clear and vivid terms. French relations with Barbary are as old as the twelfth century, but it was not until the 1840's that France, extending her influence gradually from Algiers and Oran, came into direct conflict with the Moorish power. The end of the nineteenth century found Morocco introducing a jarring and an ominous note into the Concert of Europe. France, humiliated in the eyes of the world by her disastrous encounter with Germany in 1870, endeavoured to restore her prestige by vigorous colonial expansion in Africa. In Algeria, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and the Sudan she steadily advanced; indeed, by 1890 she had completely encircled Morocco, which sooner or later was certain to feel and to resist the pressure. England looked on with no little disrelish, and her policy of "a free Morocco" seemed likely to be a serious obstacle in France's path. Spain, with old scores to pay off against the Moors, soon took a hand; she supported the tottering Sultan Abd el Aziz, cowed the turbulent Riffians, and formed the nucleus of what was soon to be the Spanish Zone of Morocco. This, too, was a prize which was to cost its winner dear. "The close of the nineteenth century found Morocco encircled by hidden dangers, whilst the young Sultan, his imagination fired by the glamour of modern inventions and impatient of slow, old-fashioned Moorish methods, was only kept safe on his throne by the remarkable administration of his Grand Vizier, Si Ahmad. France, having acquired a vast North African Empire, was finding Morocco on its flank a dangerous and intolerable threat, as well as North Africa's richest and most desirable 'Naboth's vineyard.' Spain was wavering, and England, hitherto champion of Moorish independence, was anxious to placate France." The reason for England's change of policy was the desire to soften the blow to French pride which had been delivered—more, perhaps, in sorrow than in anger—at Fashoda. All was ripe for mischief; the determination of the Powers to establish themselves in this alluring field was more than matched by the frenzied Moorish resentment at the encroachments of Christian influence.

There began a long and complex process of diplomatic negotiation, and it took France twelve years of ceaseless manoeuvre to set up the Protectorate which had, from the beginning, been her secret aim. The opening gambit was a treaty of 1901 which gave France the right to "keep order" for the feeble Sultan in the region of Colomb-Bechar. Between 1902 and 1904 understandings had been arrived at with Britain and Italy, securing to each party the "free hand" in Morocco, Egypt, and Tripoli respectively. Much more important to France's interests was the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1904, which, in effect, amounted to an agreement for a partition of the country. Borrowing from Mr. E. D. Morel, Admiral Usborne describes this instrument as "a secret sentence of doom." The autonomy of Morocco was under sentence of death. It need hardly be said that in all these agreements the High Contracting Powers expressed the utmost solicitude for the integrity of the Moorish Empire and the independence of its sovereign. The Moors themselves, curiously enough—the heathen are very obstinate in these matters—remained unimpressed by all this anxiety for their welfare.

From the happy European party one member had been excluded, and was very peevish about it. Its chagrin was vehemently expressed: the Kaiser paid a spectacular visit to Tangier. The gesture was clumsy, but unmistakable; and it was followed by other gestures so emphatic that France not only dismissed her Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, at Potsdam's behest, but had to yield to a threat of German invasion if she pressed on too fast in Africa. A general *mêlée* was averted by the famous Conference of 1906—a veritable League of Nations, for thirteen Powers took part. France, by pre-arranged co-operation

with Spain and with the support of Britain, on the whole scored a success; control of a police force and the duty of "restoring order" were a long step on the road to outright military occupation.

And, indeed, military occupation soon proved to be necessary; in the next five years both France and Spain were to learn that the task of "restoring order" in this country, perpetually torn by tribal risings and religious crusades, was comparable to shaping cosmos out of chaos. In 1908, both France and Spain were conducting major

campaigns against determined opponents. The Pretender, Bou Hamara, was one of an unending succession of insurgent leaders—Moha ou Hamou, El Hiba, the picturesque old brigand Raisuli, and finally Abd el Krim—who, for the next fifteen years, gave the two occupying Powers no respite. Never was any country the subject of more unremitting political intrigue than Morocco, never was any country more difficult to "pacify." We hear much nowadays of the "vital necessity" of colonies for great nations. Apart from the loss of life in Morocco, we are not surprised to learn from Admiral Usborne that "the cost to France of the fighting alone in the long years from 1907 to 1934, has amounted to thirteen thousand million francs; in addition, while the Protectorate Budget has brought in ten thousand million francs, it has been necessary for loans to be raised to the tune of another three thousand million."

This first phase of the conquest—for such, in effect, it was—saw the rise of a French officer who came to Morocco in 1903 with a distinguished record in Tonkin and Madagascar.



THE ABLEST AND MOST FORMIDABLE NATIVE LEADER ENCOUNTERED BY FRANCE AND SPAIN IN MOROCCO: SI MOHAMMED BEN ABD EL KRIM EL JATABI (IN THE CENTRE).

In 1924 Marshal Lyautey wrote: "Krim seems to wish to play the part of Mustapha Kemal. . . . He is beginning to be treated as a Sultan or Emir, and is the champion of Moorish independence." After his defeat and surrender in 1926, Abd el Krim "was sent with his family to Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean, there to pass the remainder of his days as a prisoner."



TRIBAL SURRENDER (TARGUIBA) SYMBOLISED BY THE SACRIFICE OF A BULL AT THE VICTOR'S FEET: MOORS GIVE UP THEIR RIFLES IN THE GREAT ATLAS AFTER THE DEFEAT OF ABD EL KRIM. "The disarmament of the tribes continued, and by the end of June (1926) the French had taken 18,000 and the Spaniards 12,000 rifles from the tribesmen." Of later surrenders (in 1934) in the Anti-Atlas region, it is stated: "The last of the tribes . . . made Targuiba (formal submission) by hamstringing and cutting the throat of a bull, so that it should fall at the feet of the victorious general."

Illustrations reproduced from "The Conquest of Morocco." By Vice-Admiral C. V. Usborne. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul.

His name was Lyautey. So well did he shape, and such confidence did the Government repose in him, that Clemenceau in 1908 proposed to place him over the head of General d'Amade, who was then conducting a difficult campaign in the Chaouia. With a discretion which seldom deserted him, Lyautey preferred to act as adviser to his superior officer, and in that capacity was of such value that he was soon appointed High Commissioner. He took office at a critical juncture. The country was, from 1909 to 1911, in the utmost disorder, and when a French force marched on Fez to assist the Sultan Moulay Hafid (he, like his predecessor, was to abdicate in due season) against revolting tribes, this form of "maintaining the independence and integrity of the Shereefian Empire" was too much for Germany, who had been intriguing unsuccessfully in Morocco during the past four years. Her

action was what diplomats call "energetic": the Panther was sent to Agadir in June 1911, and Europe was nearly plunged into war. As all the world knows, England intervened sharply, the threat was not pursued, and France and Germany came to terms, greatly to the advantage of France. In 1912 she at length attained her heart's desire; the Protectorate was formally proclaimed, with Lyautey as the first Resident.

The ingrate Moors, failing to appreciate all the trouble which had been taken on their behalf, immediately replied with revolt and massacre in Fez. This danger was scarcely over when General Mangin had to take the field against El Hiba. And when at last there seemed some prospect of peaceful and enlightened development on the Lyautey plan, Europe burst into flame and Morocco was denuded of all but the bare minimum of troops. By miracles of ingenuity and firmness, the French administration held together during the Great War, despite all the endemic elements of unrest and all the efforts of Germany to aggravate them. But when, the war ended, an exhausted but tenacious France turned to the resumption of her task in her hard-won colony, she found herself confronted by a new and perturbing danger.

In Abd el Krim France and Spain met a nationalist leader of a new type. With all the fanaticism and ruthlessness of his race he combined an intelligence and an education far superior to those of any of his predecessors in the Holy War. He was not only a strategist of considerable attainments, but an adept in negotiation and a leader of extraordinary magnetism. It is needless to recall how he humiliated Spain, destroying at one stroke an army of twenty thousand men. For eight years he and his Riffians defied the most highly-trained troops in Europe, and he was not subdued until France and Spain had joined forces in a great and costly effort against him. To him France lost forty-three out of sixty-six military posts, and, in casualties, a thousand men killed and four thousand five hundred wounded and missing. Lyautey undoubtedly saved the situation by his resolution on several critical occasions; but before the campaign was ended he was an ill and ageing man, and the military command had passed to Marshal Pétain. In 1925 Lyautey resigned, and a Government unsympathetic to colonial enterprise allowed him to return to France with a studied lack of honour or compliment. Like many another servant of his country, he received little recognition of his life-work until a funeral oration was pronounced over him. It is the lot of patriots to ask for bread and to be given a stone—a gravestone.

To-day, however, Lyautey's work is appraised and admired by the world. If Morocco is now, for the greater part, a settled and ordered country, his is the chief credit. His policy was the famous *tache d'huile*—a slowly but steadily spreading saturation. It combined that principle which British colonial administrators nowadays call "indirect rule" with the gradual infiltration of civilised advantages in such matters as cheap commodities, agricultural facilities and medical services, always accompanied by scrupulous respect for native custom and especially for native religion. Lyautey's whole heart was in "greater France": the sphere of domestic politics, after a brief experience as Minister of War, he left in disgust and mortification. "The secret of his character was probably that, while an ardent servant of France and therefore believing in the desirability of increasing France's dominions, he perfectly understood and sympathised with the manner of life and desire for freedom of the Arabs. He brought them order, justice

and prosperity, while preserving their *amour-propre*, and believed passionately that in so doing he was benefiting both them and France."

To this remarkable man (of whose life and work, as described by M. André Maurois, we gave some account in these pages on Aug. 8, 1931) Admiral Usborne pays fitting tribute in the course of his comprehensive and well-proportioned history of Morocco. We know of no other treatment of the subject, equally full and so diligently documented, which has yet appeared in English. The political, military and administrative aspects are well balanced. The writing is plain and clear and makes a good, swinging narrative. There are a number of useful maps. Mr. Lloyd George, who has good cause to remember the importance of Morocco in the international situation of 1911, supplies an appropriate foreword. C. K. A.

* "The Conquest of Morocco." By Vice-Admiral C. V. Usborne, C.B., C.M.G. Foreword by the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, P.C., O.M., D.C.L., LL.D. With Twenty-Eight Illustrations and Eleven Maps. (Stanley Paul and Co.; 18s.)

THE QUESTION OF SPANISH MOROCCO: FRENCH AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.



THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR, LOOKING EAST: A PICTORIAL MAP SHOWING SPANISH MOROCCO, THE OBJECT OF ALLEGED GERMAN PENETRATION—SINCE CATEGORICALLY DENIED BY HERR HITLER; AND POSSIBLY TO BE PROTECTED BY A FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Rumours that Germany had designs on Spanish Morocco recently caused great concern in France; and Great Britain asked France to provide proof of the alleged activities of Germans in the Spanish Zone. The French allegations were contained in a communication to the Acting High Commissioner of the Spanish Zone on January 10, pointing out that such activities would be an infringement of the Franco-Spanish treaties of 1904 and 1912. The allegations, it is understood, included enrolment by the Spanish Foreign Legion of Germans in ever-increasing numbers; the presence of German submarines at Melilla; the arrival of detachments of German regular troops, fully armed, in their national uniform, at Tetuan; and the preparation of barracks and hutments at Tetuan, Ceuta and Melilla to accommodate German

troops. The Acting High Commissioner's reply made it clear that no such activities were contemplated. This action by France aroused violent indignation in Germany, and the Foreign Service of the Official German News Agency issued a denial that Germany had any troops in Spanish Morocco, or, indeed, in Spain. As we write, however, the situation appears to have taken a notable turn for the better, as the result of a conversation between Herr Hitler and the French Ambassador in Berlin on January 11. Herr Hitler assured him that Germany had no designs on Morocco. This assurance, it is believed, was afterwards confirmed in detail by Baron von Neurath. France was also gratified by a report that the French military attaché at Tangier would be allowed to travel freely in the Spanish Zone to look into matters.

TISSOT RECORDING THE '70s AND '80s:

WORK BY AN ARTIST WHO IS NOW BEING RE-VALUED;
EXHIBITED IN LONDON.



"THE BALL ON SHIPBOARD, COWFS" (1874).
Lent by Mrs. Roland Philipson.



"GREENWICH" (c. 1873).
Lent by Mrs. Bannister.



"AT THE RIFLE RANGE" (c. 1872).



"FIRST COMEDIAN"
(c. 1875).



"L'ARTICLE DE PARIS" (c. 1882).



"DÉJEUNER SUR L'HERBE" (c. 1865).



"HOUSE BOMBARDED DURING THE SIEGE OF PARIS" (1871).

James Tissot (1836-1902) is an artist who is coming more and more to the forefront. It is probably safe to say that a large percentage of his present-day admirers first made acquaintance with his work as a whole when there was an exhibition at the Leicester Galleries in 1933. The same gallery is now showing an extensive selection of his pictures, the exhibition being open until January 30. Tissot, it is worth noting, was born at a great seaport (Nantes), for it is his shipboard paintings that have probably won him most admirers. In 1871 he got the reputation of being

a Commune and had to leave France. About 1882, while he was living in London, there occurred some tragedy in his life connected, it is said, with the beautiful woman who appears so often in his pictures of the period. The story goes that she was his mistress, and that she committed suicide in the early 'eighties. In any case, Tissot left London and settled in Paris again. In his later years he was preoccupied with religion and executed his famous series of illustrations to the New Testament. Afterwards he visited Palestine to gather material for Old Testament drawings.



POPE PIUS XI. AT HIS DESK IN THE VATICAN.

Achille Ambrogio Damiano Ratti, who became Pope (as Pius XI.) in 1922, was born at Desio, in the diocese of Milan, on May 31, 1857, the son of Francesco Ratti. In 1879 he was ordained priest. Some years later he obtained a post in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and in 1907 became its Director. In 1911 Pope Pius X. summoned him to Rome as assistant in the Vatican Library, of which he became Chief Librarian in 1914. In 1918 he was appointed by Pope Benedict XV. as Apostolic Visitor to Poland. He was created a Cardinal on June 13, 1921, and succeeded Cardinal Ferrari as

Archbishop of Milan. His election to the Papal Chair took place on February 6, 1922, and his Coronation on the 12th of that month. In his younger days he was a noted mountaineer, and his experiences are recorded in his "Climbs on Alpine Peaks," published in 1923. Another book from his pen, "Essays in History," appeared in 1934. World-wide interest was aroused recently by his broadcast message, on Christmas Eve, in which he reviewed the situation in the world, speaking with profound distress of the Spanish civil war, and denouncing all forms of anti-Christian propaganda.



MOST BRITISH CARS
are fitted with

DUNLOP
90 TYRES
as

standard equipment.
No other tyres are
backed by such force-
ful recommendation

THE WORLD'S MASTER TYRES



THE ROYAL WEDDING AT THE HAGUE: THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM, PRINCESS JULIANA AND THE PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS, IN THEIR GOLD COACH, DRIVING THROUGH THE CITY FROM THE GROOTE KERK BACK TO THE PALACE AFTER THE CEREMONY.

The wedding of Princess Juliana, Crown Princess of the Netherlands, and Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld, on whom Queen Wilhelmina has conferred the title of Prince of the Netherlands, took place at The Hague on January 7, amid a great demonstration of public enthusiasm. The bridal pair drove in procession, in a decorated gold coach drawn by eight black horses, from the Royal Palace to the Town Hall, where the civil marriage took place. They then re-entered the coach

and proceeded to the Groote Kerk, close by, for the religious ceremony, which is illustrated on our next two pages. After the wedding in the Church the Princess and her husband again entered the coach and drove back to the Palace in procession by a circuitous route in order to give the public an opportunity of welcoming them. The streets were crowded, and they received a great ovation. On January 9 they arrived at Krynica, a winter sport resort in the Carpathians.



A MOMENT DURING THE MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF THE NETHERLANDS.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE IN THE CHURCH.

The Royal Wedding at The Hague:

The Scene in the Groote Kerk (often Depicted in Dutch Art) at the Marriage of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard, Now Prince of the Netherlands.

THE religious ceremony at the wedding of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld, now Prince of the Netherlands, was celebrated on January 7 in the old Gothic Church of St. James, known as the Groote Kerk. It dates from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and is a familiar feature in many famous paintings by Dutch masters. Among the monuments in its finely vaulted interior is one to Admiral Obdam, who fell in 1665 in a naval battle with the English off Lowestoft. The carved wooden pulpit dates from 1550. Queen Wilhelmina was married in this church to the late Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Princess Juliana's father, on February 7, 1901. On the morning of her wedding, the Princess and her bridegroom sent flowers to be laid on her father's tomb. Our photograph gives a general view of the brilliant congregation during the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom are seen seated together in front on the left, facing the pulpit. Just behind the bride is her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, and next to the Queen (to the right) is the bridegroom's mother, Princess Armgard of Lippe-Biesterfeld, widow of the late Prince Bernhard. On the extreme right in the same row is the Duke of Kent, in the full-dress uniform of a Captain in the British Navy. He had travelled to Holland by air, in the Duke of Windsor's aeroplane, and he returned in it on January 8. During his visit he was warmly welcomed by the Dutch people. The British guests included also the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone (seated at the other end and not visible in the photograph), Lady May Abel Smith and Major Abel Smith, and Sir Hubert Montgomery, British Minister to The Hague, among his fellow-members of the Diplomatic Corps seen on the right. The service was conducted according to the rites of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands. Professor Obbink, the Court Chaplain, delivered an address, and the marriage exhortations were read by Dr. Walter. The bride and bridegroom exchanged rings, according to Dutch custom, and received a Bible as a gift from the Church. To the question whether he took Princess Juliana to be his wife, Prince Bernhard replied "ja!" in a tone heard from loud-speakers throughout the city, to the delight of listening crowds.

FIGHTING DEATH ON THE ROADS: INGENUOUS TESTS FOR GERMAN DRIVERS.



THE CAMPAIGN FOR ROAD SAFETY IN GERMANY: WATCHING A PUPIL MANIPULATE DUMMY CONTROLS WHILE A FILM OF THE HIGHWAY IN FRONT OF HIM IS SHOWN, THE CRITICAL SITUATIONS FACING HIM TESTING HIS PRESENCE OF MIND.

THE total of casualties on British roads in 1936 was even heavier than the alarming figure which they reached in 1935. Moreover, as 1936 came to an end, the weekly total of killed and injured showed a tendency to mount. In the week ending December 19, more people were killed (191) than in any other week since the Ministry of Transport began to collect statistics. The only total approaching it was the 187 deaths in the last week of 1934. Even when due allowance is made for the fact that the increase of casualties is small in proportion to the increase in the number of cars in use, it cannot be denied that the loss of life on the roads is a very disturbing feature of life in this country to-day. Many things may help to reduce the toll, such as the improvement of roads and their adaptation to modern high-speed traffic, the provision of all kinds of safety devices for the benefit of the ignorant or careless pedestrian, but unquestionably the reduction of this scourge depends in part upon the improvement of the capacity of the drivers of motor-cars themselves, and the elimination of the unfit driver before he has had opportunity to damage himself or other people. We illustrate on this page some driving tests devised in Berlin; while on the opposite page are seen the free public driving schools now being set up in Chicago. The number of people killed in motoring accidents in the U.S.A. completely dwarfs the English figures. The total of 37,450 fatalities exceeded that for 1935 by 450. On the other hand, there were no fewer than twenty-eight and a half million motor-cars on the roads of the United States. On this page we illustrate tests for drivers in use at the "Institute for Psychotechnics and Industrial Technics," which is part of the Technical High School in Berlin. The tests are used for determining the qualifications of young people under eighteen who intend to become drivers, and for the analysis of accidents.



AN INGENUOUS TEST OF A DRIVER'S CAPACITY: OPERATING DUMMY TRAM-CAR CONTROLS BEFORE A FILM REPRESENTING A BUSY STREET; THE DRIVER'S REACTIONS BEING AUTOMATICALLY RECORDED ON A MOVING STRIP (LEFT), AND THE GRAPH THUS PRODUCED EQUATED WITH ONE REPRESENTING A RECOGNISED STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY.



A TEST FOR UNDUE SUSCEPTIBILITY TO EFFECTS OF DAZZLING HEAD-LIGHTS; SOMETIMES THE CAUSE OF A DRIVER BEING ACCIDENT-PRONE: RECORDING THE TIME THE DRIVER TAKES TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN DIFFERENTIATED CARDS AFTER HAVING BEEN DAZZLED.

AN INGENUOUS TEST OF THE MOTORIST'S VISION IN DIM LIGHT (AND PARTICULARLY OF NIGHT BLINDNESS): A CARD ON WHICH THE DRIVER HAS TO DISTINGUISH THE VARYING OPENINGS IN A SERIES OF SIMILAR RINGS.

FIGHTING DEATH ON THE ROADS: FREE PUBLIC DRIVING SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO.



THE CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER DRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES: THE LAY-OUT OF THE DRIVING GROUNDS AT THE LANE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO, WHERE FREE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN.



THE SECOND OF CHICAGO'S PUBLIC DRIVING SCHOOLS, AT WHICH FREE TUITION IS GIVEN TO LEARNERS: AN ARCHITECT'S VIEW OF THE PARK DISTRICT GROUNDS, WHICH INCLUDE EVERY TYPE OF CORNER AND CROSSING.



LEARNING TO DRIVE ON THE TRACKS OF THE LANE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO: NOVICES TAKING CARS ROUND THE PROVING GROUNDS, THUS ACQUIRING TRAFFIC SENSE BEFORE GOING ON THE ROADS.

have a complete array of testing apparatus for speed sensitivity, the time of brake reaction, and other qualities which make drivers safe or unsafe and about which they should know. Any person above the age of sixteen will be admitted to these schools and will receive driving instruction free of charge. Sixteen to twenty-one hours' instruction, it is estimated in Chicago, should be enough to make a safe driver of the average person.



LEARNING TO FOLLOW TRAFFIC-LIGHTS IN THE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL DRIVING GROUNDS: CARS AT A TRAFFIC INTERSECTION; WITH BUILT-UP GRADIENTS AT THE BACK.



EXPLAINING TRAFFIC RULES AT THE LANE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO: A CLASS-ROOM FURNISHED WITH DUMMY STEERING POSITIONS; AND LIGHTS WHICH RECORD PUPILS' MISTAKES (RIGHT).

TWO large public driving schools are being set up in Chicago to give free instruction to all those learning to drive. Both have extensive driving-grounds equipped with straight streets with traffic lights, hills, curves, traffic circles, level crossings, a speedway, and a "clover-leaf" system cross-over. The roads offer all kinds of surfaces, including a slippery stretch on which to learn what to do in a skid. The class-rooms are fitted with dummy drivers' seats. Such actions as operating the clutch and the steering wheel, and changing gear will be first taught on these dummies; and whenever a pupil makes a mistake, coloured bulbs light up to warn him and the instructor. Both schools

[Continued above.]



DRIVING IN THE CLASS-ROOM AT THE LANE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO: PUPILS SEATED AT THE DUMMY STEERING WHEELS; WHILE AN INSTRUCTOR EXPLAINS THE EFFECT OF THEIR MOVEMENTS.

ISLAM'S NEWLY REVEALED ARTISTIC INHERITANCE FROM BYZANTIUM: HELLENISTIC PANELS IN THE EL AKSA MOSQUE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROFESSOR K. A. C. CRESWELL.

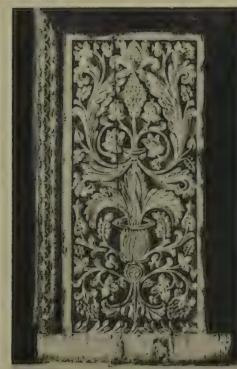
(COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.)

THE famous El Aksa mosque at Jerusalem consists of seven parallel aisles running towards the south—that is, in the direction of Mecca—the middle aisle being wider than the rest. Its name, "Masjid-el-Aksa," means the "most distant shrine" (i.e., from Mecca) to which God brought the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca in one night. It was probably originally a basilica erected by Justinian in honour of the Virgin Mary. It was converted into a mosque by Omar. Professor Creswell, of the Faculty of Letters at the Egyptian University, who has sent us the photographs reproduced here, writes: "The middle aisle of the mosque is covered by a gable roof, except the last bay but one, which is covered by a wooden dome. The beams of the roof principals rest, at each end, on false wooden consoles, carved with most beautiful late Hellenistic ornament, which must have been executed in the eighth century and re-employed in the reconstruction of A.D. 1035. These consoles average 1 m. in length, but they vary in width from 35 to 60 cm.; the narrower ones probably belonged originally to the side aisles. As they are about 16 m. (over 50 ft.) from the ground, these beautiful panels have almost entirely escaped notice, and have never been photographed hitherto. Twenty-eight of these false consoles have been preserved, of which eighteen are shown here. The remarkable fineness of the carving, resembling that of Byzantine ivories, is such that anyone looking at the photographs might suppose that the panels

(Continued below.)



were of carved ivory. The elements which form the decorative schemes are those met with in Muslim art of the Umayyad period (A.D. 661-750); mihrab-like niches, twisted colonettes, vases and buckets, vine tendrils, vine-leaves with three or five lobes, vine leaves with grapes superimposed on them, acanthus scrolls and whorls, laurel wreaths, pomegranates, stalis expanding into cornucopias, etc. It must be emphasised that geometrical ornament is almost entirely absent, as is usually the case in really early Muslim art. Like the mosaics of the Dome of the Rock (A.D. 691) and the paintings of the Qusayr Amra (A.D. 750), they serve to show the extraordinary vitality of the Hellenistic spirit in Syria, at a time when it was dying fast elsewhere, yet in spite of their late date they may fairly be regarded as one of the most beautiful creations of Syro-Hellenistic art." We may add that Dr. Upham Pope, the well-known authority on Eastern Art, writes enthusiastically of these panels. "It is no exaggeration [his statement runs] to say that these are of a sensational character, not merely because of their extreme beauty, which is hard to match in anything of the kind, but because they throw a new light on the development of Islamic and Byzantine ornament. Those who have seen them are quite breathless with admiration.



BATTLESHIPS THE KING WILL REVIEW AFTER THE CORONATION—NOW ABOUT TO CRUISE IN SOUTHERN WATERS.

DRAWN BY ALBERT SEAR (L. COPYRIGHT RESERVED.)



NAVAL GUNNERY GREATLY IMPROVED IN ACCURACY SINCE JUTLAND; BRITAIN'S TWO LARGEST BATTLESHIPS, H.M.S. "NELSON" (ON THE RIGHT) AND "RODNEY" (NEXT) LEADING THE LINE DURING BATTLE PRACTICE, AND FIRING A SALVO OF 16-INCH GUNS AT TOWED TARGETS WITH DEADLY PRECISION AT A RANGE OF FIFTEEN MILES.

The Admiralty announced recently that the King had approved the holding of a Naval Review at Spithead on May 20, as part of the Coronation celebrations. The Home Fleet will parade in full strength, comprising over fifty vessels, including six battleships, accompanied by cruisers and destroyers of the Reserve Fleet and possibly part of the Mediterranean Fleet. Meanwhile the bulk of the Home Fleet is about to leave England, on January 15, for the usual Spring Cruise in southern waters. It includes the six battleships

"Nelson," "Rodney," "Royal Oak," "Ramillies," "Resolution," and "Royal Sovereign." Nearly all the ships will go to Gibraltar. The "Nelson," with other ships, will cruise in the Mediterranean during February, and the "Rodney" will be at Algiers from January 29 till February 6. Between March 1 and 6 the Home Fleet will carry out its usual exercises with the Mediterranean Fleet, and the combined Fleets will afterwards assemble at Gibraltar. Over eighty new warships are under construction, or shortly to be

ordered, for the Navy. On New Year's Day the keel-plates of two new 35,000-ton battleships—"King George V." and "Prince of Wales"—were laid down, and four others are included in the building programme. The above illustration relates to large-scale gunnery exercises carried out some while ago by the Home Fleet from Invergordon. H.M.S. "Nelson" (the flagship) and her sister-ship, "Rodney," fired their 16-in. guns and secondary 6-in. batteries at towed targets and later engaged in torpedo practice. The 16-in. salvoes

were fired at a range of fifteen miles, and at least seven direct hits on the target were registered. There is no question that British naval gunnery has greatly improved since the battle of Jutland. Our drawing shows the "Nelson," followed by the "Rodney," "Royal Sovereign," and the rest of the 2nd Battle Squadron, firing salvoes from their main armament at a distant target. "Nelson" and "Rodney" were laid down in 1922 and completed during 1927. They have a displacement of 33,500 tons and 33,900 tons respectively.

HEAD-HUNTING TROPHIES FOR HARVEST LUCK: UNIQUE

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION



VICISSITUDES OF TRAVEL IN A REGION WHERE COMMUNICATIONS, LIKE THE NATIVES, ARE EXTREMELY PRIMITIVE: CROSSING A FLIMSAY BRIDGE—TYPICAL OF ITS KIND—IN THE WA COUNTRY.

DURING the winter of 1935-1936, Major P. C. Tudor-Craig visited the country of the head-hunting Wild Wa tribes, on the borders of Burma and the Yunnan Province of China, and secured these remarkable photographs. "Sir George Scott, in 1900 (he writes) passed through the Wa States, and took some photographs of similar skull groves, but, his plates being subsequently broken, no prints were obtained. There has been no expedition through this country since, and consequently the photographs which I was able to get are unique." Scott's journey of 1900, and his earlier travels through the Wa country in 1892 and 1896, are described in "Scott of the Shan Hills," edited by G. E. Mitton (Lady Scott), a

(Continued opposite,



IN ITS PERMANENT RESTING-PLACE AFTER PRESIDING OVER THE YEAR'S HARVEST: A SKULL IN ITS NICHE IN ONE OF THE POSTS FORMING THE SKULL GROVE OF A WA VILLAGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SKULL GROVES ON THE BURMESE BORDER.

BY MAJOR P. C. TUDOR-CRAIG.

recent memoir of deep interest. Major Tudor-Craig supplies the following note: "The Wa States (lying east of the Salween River between Burma and Yunnan) are a rugged mountainous region, largely covered with dense jungle. Wheeled traffic of any sort is, of course, unknown. Caravans of pack animals pass through this country, but communication between villages, where it exists at all, is by small and often very steep tracks. Consequently a group of three or four villages in one area frequently forms an entirely independent tribe, and almost all have remained extremely primitive. To this day may be found those who indulge in the gruesome practice of taking human heads from any other than their own particular tribe. This is a sort of religious custom, and

(Continued below on right,

(RIGHT) THE FINAL RESTING-PLACE OF HEAD-HUNTING TROPHIES USED IN PREVIOUS YEARS TO BRING HARVEST LUCK: A WA SKULL GROVE CONSISTING OF A LINE OF WOODEN POSTS WITH SKULLS DEPOSITED IN NICHE CUT IN THEM, USUALLY AT A HEIGHT OF ABOUT SIX FEET.



WHERE HEAD-HUNTING IS "A SORT OF RELIGIOUS CUSTOM," PRACTISED TO ENSURE A PROSPEROUS HARVEST: THE SKULL OF THE YEAR, ENCLOSED IN A GRASS BASKET, SURMOUNTING A LONG BAMBOO POLE ENERGETIC, IN THE CENTRE OF A WA VILLAGE.



the scouring of a human head is considered essential to ensure a good harvest. As no white man has ever been present and alive at the ceremony after a head has been secured, no description can be given of it, but it probably consists chiefly of the drinking of rice spirit, and tribal dancing. The subsequent disposal of the head is, however, known. Along one of the approaches to a village, and close to it amongst trees and thick jungle, is situated the 'Skull Grove,' the final resting-place of the human skulls taken from year to year. Stout wooden posts are set up in a line, and the skulls placed in niches cut out of these posts at a height of some six feet. Before being taken out to the Skull Grove, however, and presumably until the crops have been gathered, the head secured for that particular year is placed in a grass basket, fastened on the end of a long bamboo, and set up in a mound of earth and stones in the centre of the village."

(LEFT) PART OF A SKULL GROVE: A NEARER VIEW, SHOWING THREE TYPICAL WOODEN PILLARS, WITH THEIR NICHE, ONE CONTAINING TWO SKULLS, AND THE OTHERS A SINGLE SKULL EACH: A SEMI-RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF HEAD-HUNTING AMONG THE WILD WA.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



CHANGES OF RAIMENT.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE external covering of the body in all animals is constantly being renewed, sometimes, as in our case, imperceptibly, but quite commonly it is changed only at definite regular intervals, generally by a process known as moulting. But the reasons for these periodic changes of raiment are by no means always the same.

The most familiar illustration of moulting is that furnished by birds, which may change their plumage as many as three times in the course of the year, as in the case of the ptarmigan. Here the discarded dress is by no means worn out, but is correlated, in each case, with a change of coloration. Most people will tell you that these changes are "for the purpose" of enabling the bird to harmonise with its surroundings. But this interpretation is begging the question. There is no "purpose" in Nature. The changes begin with a dark, brown plumage, mottled with grey and rust colour; this forms the breeding-dress; then follows a grey autumn dress, mottled with black, ending with a white winter dress which seems to be induced by climatic changes. The plumage-changes, however, in our red grouse, the Continental willow grouse, and the ptarmigan present so many puzzling features that, pursued on the present occasion, I should have no space left for the changes of raiment in other animals of which I wish to speak.

But in birds this moulting process is not entirely confined to the feathers, for the red grouse sheds its claws in the autumn, the puffin parts of its beak-sheath, and the capercaillie the whole sheath; and there is a pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*) which, at the breeding season, develops a quadrate horny plate on the ridge of the beak which is also shed in the autumn. As a rule, these changes of plumage are gradual and most easily marked where there is a very distinct breeding-dress. For here the two plumages will be found intermingled at the beginning of the breeding season, and the beginning of the assumption of the "winter" plumage during the autumn moult, when the tail and flight feathers are renewed. But in many aquatic birds, such as the duck tribe and the rails and grebes, all the flight feathers are shed simultaneously.

being connected by a few strands with the feathers they are displacing. This is a primitive arrangement which still persists in nestling birds such as have two successive generations of nestling down, the one pushing the other out, which remains adherent to its tip.

Some mammals, such as camels, shed their coat in masses, giving the animal a very untidy appearance. And this shedding is not confined to the hair, for the prong-horned antelope periodically sheds the horny sheaths of

towards, and finally into, the mouth, when it is swallowed. In the newts the skin breaks loose round the mouth, and the animal contrives to shuffle out till this excessively delicate and transparent "shirt" hangs suspended from the jaws, inside out. It is then swallowed, as in the frogs and toads. Why this is done yet remains to be explained. In the snakes the horny epidermis of the skin is shed several times a year. As in the newts, the process begins at the mouth, and it is removed in some mysterious way, inside out, unbroken; even the horny, transparent covering of the eye being found in place.

Insects very emphatically illustrate the association between a change of raiment and growth; for the hard, unyielding investment of the body makes growth, save

between the brief and frequent periods of successive moults, impossible. In the case of caterpillars considerable changes of coloration as well as of hairiness may take place. The formation of the "chrysalis" case, under the skin of the last caterpillar stage, is a thing apart, for it bears no likeness to any other stage in its life history. The only distinguishable parts therein are the proboscis and the wings and the segments of the abdomen. This amazing transformation can be watched in the case, say, of a peacock or Red Admiral caterpillar. Just before its transformation it spins a pad of silk on a twig or other solid support and, grasping this by a special apparatus at the end of the body, it hangs head downwards to await the completion of the chrysalis-case. Then, by wriggling movements, the old caterpillar skin splits, and is driven from the head backwards to the tail, and finally falls to the ground, revealing the chrysalis-case in its full perfection.

Some insects, such as the dragon-fly, retain the larval form until the last moment. Then, climbing up a reed-stem from the water, the skin bursts and the fully-formed dragon-fly emerges. There is no resting or chrysalis stage. With the crustacea moulting is imperative for further growth, and has to be undergone many times throughout life. Here, the body is withdrawn through an opening at the hinder border of the carapace, leaving but



2. A CRUSTACEAN CHANGING ITS SHELL: A SHORE CRAB STRUGGLING BACKWARDS OUT OF THE OLD CARAPACE.

The crab tribe can only grow at each successive moult, owing to the stony nature of the shell. The body is withdrawn through the opening afforded by the breaking of a line of soft skin at the hinder border of the carapace. It is then quite soft. It immediately expands to a size larger, and then quickly hardens.

Photograph by Douglas P. Wilson.

its horns—the only one of the hollow-horned ruminants to do this. And there is no apparent reason for this unusual procedure. The deer, as everyone knows, periodically shed their antlers, and this because their blood supply, protected by the "velvet," is cut off as soon as their full size has been attained. The "velvet" is then "moulted," peeling off in rags. Later, a process of necrosis at the base slowly sets in, so that the antler finally breaks off at the "burr."

And now let me take cases of changes of raiment associated with the renewal of the skin, where this has lost its resiliency. In most animals the skin wears away and is replaced imperceptibly. But in many it is shed and replaced periodically. In the frogs and toads, for example, this process takes place several times during the year; it can most easily be seen in a captive toad. It will be found one day with its body hunched up and lifted well off the ground. Presently the skin of the back is seen to split down the middle, as if cut by some invisible knife. Then the hind-foot, first on the right, then on the left side, is brought forward against the flanks to thrust the thin sheet of skin forwards and downwards till the hind-legs and body, as far as the fore-limbs, are clear of the old garment. The fore-legs are freed by a pulling movement like the removal of a glove by pulling it downwards by its free edge. As soon as this is accomplished, the fore-limbs are used to push the skin



3. A BIRD CHANGING ITS PLUMAGE: A KING PENGUIN MOULTING—SHOWING LARGE PATCHES OF THE OLD PLUMAGE BEING FORCED OUT BY THE TIPS OF THE FEATHERS GROWING UNDERNEATH; A PRIMITIVE FORM OF MOULTING, SIMILAR TO THAT OCCURRING IN NESTLINGS OF OTHER GROUPS.—[Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.]

an empty shell. How it contrives to withdraw the legs and antennæ from their sheaths is a mystery. On emergence the body is quite soft and the helpless creature contrives to crawl into some crevice until the shell has hardened.



1. A MAMMAL CHANGING ITS COAT: A CAMEL IN THE LAST STAGES OF SHEDDING ITS HAIR, WHICH COMES AWAY IN LARGE PATCHES.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

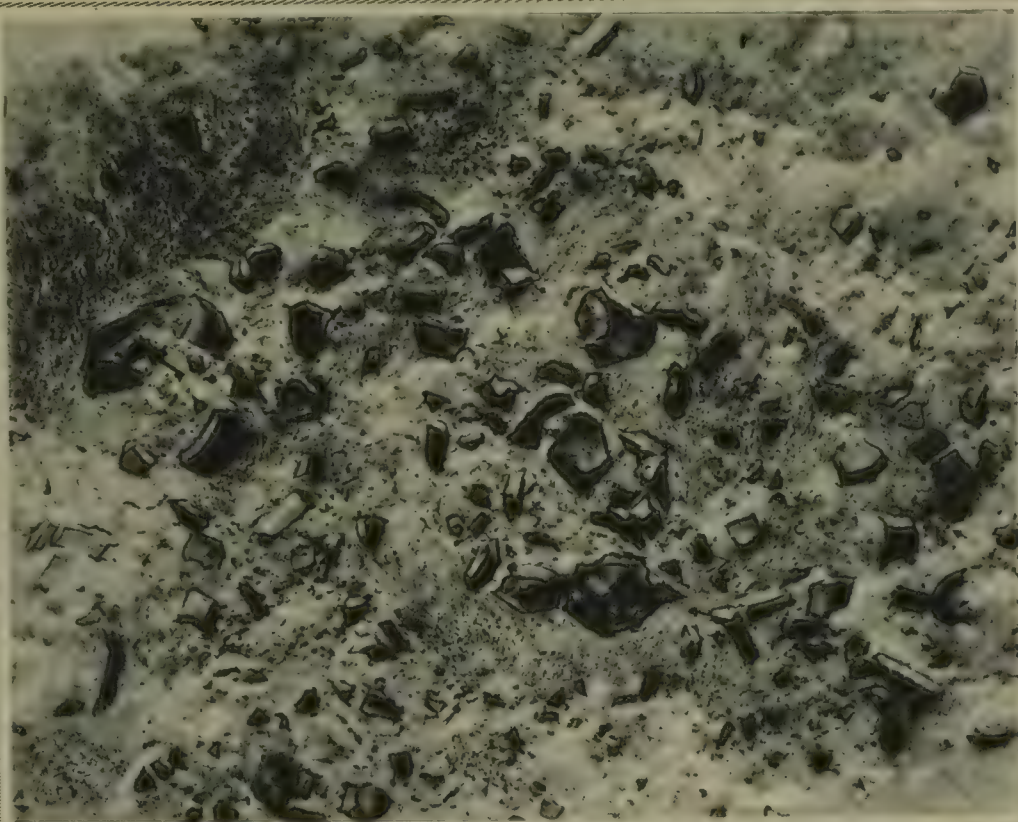
This places them at no disadvantage, since they can obtain all their food from the water, and escape their enemies either by diving or a retreat into the reeds or other cover.

The penguins differ from all other birds in that the feathers are shed in great patches, as in Fig. 3. They do not drop out one by one, as in other birds, but are pushed out by the tips of the new feathers, these tips

PEKING MAN'S FOOD: THE FIRST DIET RECORDS OF PLEISTOCENE DATE.

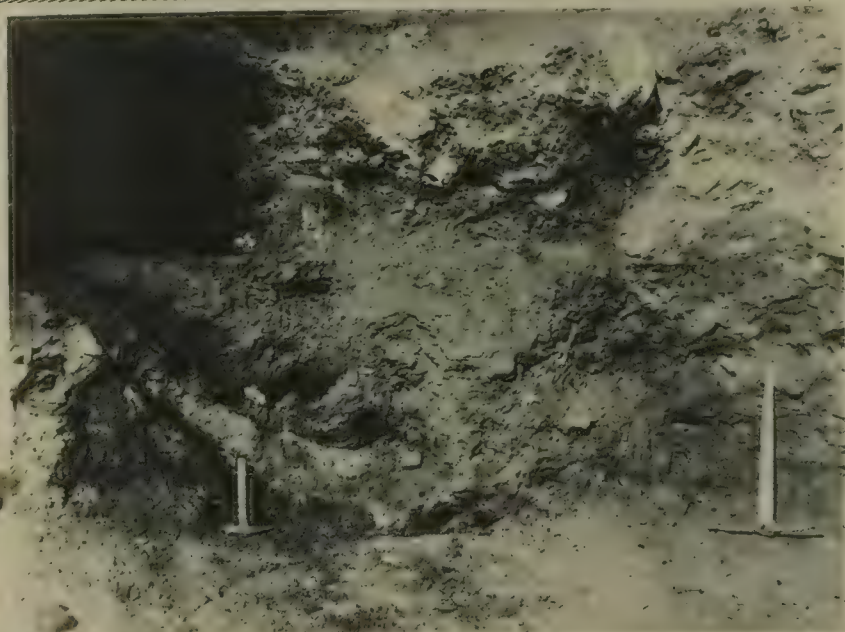
BY COURTESY OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

THE recent discovery in China (illustrated in our last issue) of several new skulls of Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*), dating from the Early Pleistocene Age about a million years ago, lends special interest to an article on his diet and manner of life contributed to the Carnegie Institution of Washington "Bulletin" by Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, Chairman of the Palæontology Department, University of California. Nothing is known, he points out, regarding the food of *Pithecanthropus* (the Ape Man of Java) or *Eoanthropus* of Piltdown. It was only with *Sinanthropus* that any such evidence came to light. "Stone implements," writes Dr. Chaney, "hearths, and uneaten fragments of food have been found in the home of these ancient cave-dwellers. Here is the first record of [their] diet. . . . At a depth of 60 ft. below the present entrance, the floor of the cave is reached—the actual living quarters of the oldest known inhabitants of Asia. . . . Proof of Peking Man's technical skill is found

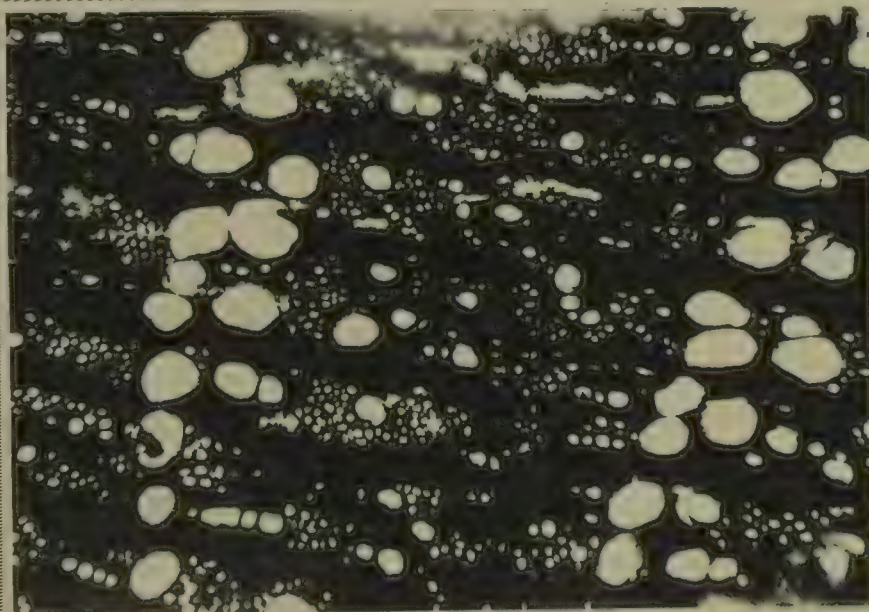
(Continued opposite.)

THE EARLIEST EVIDENCE OF PREHISTORIC MAN'S USE OF PLANT FOOD: A LAYER, SEVERAL INCHES THICK, OF CRUSHED HACKBERRY SEED SHELLS, 20 FT. ABOVE THE LOWEST OCCUPATION LEVEL IN THE CHOUKOUTIEN CAVE, WHERE *SINANTHROPUS* REMAINS WERE FOUND.

in the crudely fashioned flakes of quartz—the tools with which he cut and scraped. His use of fire is shown by the several feet of ashes, piled against the cave walls, where a not too fastidious Peking Woman may have swept them rather than carry them outside. Several significant discoveries have been made in these ash layers. Bits of incompletely burned wood have been identified as similar to plants now living in Northern China and in other lands with a cool and dry climate. Abundant fragments of charred bones indicate that here were cooked choice cuts of horse, bison, rhinoceros, and other game animals which have no living relatives in North China to-day. . . . About 20 ft. above the lowest level of occupation, and occurring in breccia containing numerous quartz artifacts and bone fragments, there is a layer several inches thick, made up of thousands of fragments of the shells of seeds. The markings on their surface indicate that they represent the shells of hackberry seeds—

(Continued below.)

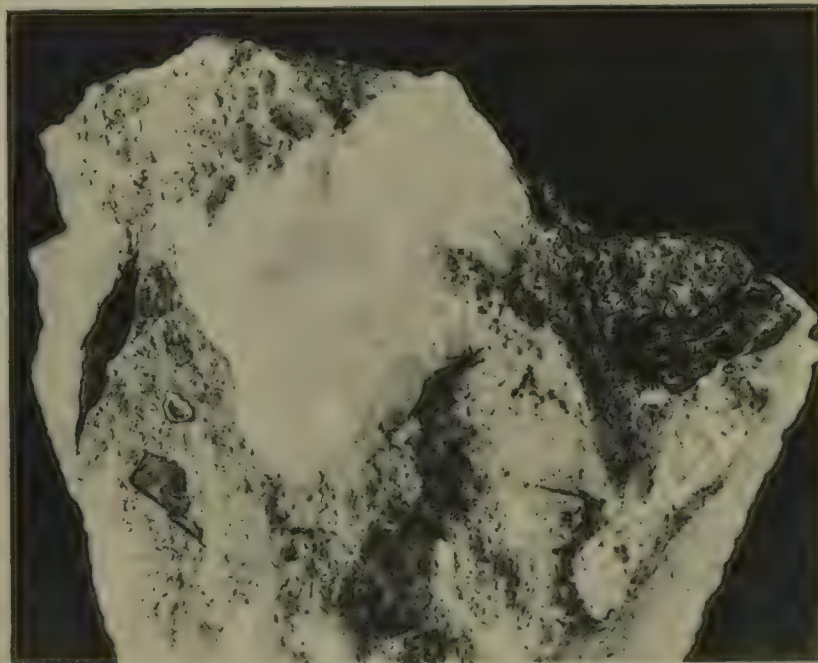
WHERE PROOF WAS FOUND THAT PEKING MAN USED FIRE AND COOKED ANIMAL FLESH: THE INTERIOR OF THE CAVE, WHICH CONTAINED THICK DEPOSITS OF ASHES, WITH PARTLY-BURNED WOOD AND ABUNDANT FRAGMENTS OF CHARRED BONES.



RELICS OF PEKING MAN'S COOKERY: CHARRED FRAGMENTS OF REDBUD WOOD (FOUND AMONG THE ASH DEPOSITS IN THE CAVE), INDICATING A CLIMATE LIKE THAT OF TO-DAY IN NORTHERN CHINA, WHERE SIMILAR PLANTS STILL OCCUR.



PEKING MAN'S "CUTLERY" AND IMPLEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC OR HUNTING PURPOSES: CRUDELY FASHIONED FLAKES OF QUARTZ, WITH WORKED EDGES—EXAMPLES OF THE TOOLS WHICH HE USED FOR CUTTING AND SCRAPING OR OTHER OPERATIONS.



"HERE IN ONE BLOCK ARE PRESERVED REMAINS OF A PREHISTORIC MEAL, MEAT AND VEGETABLE, AND A STONE IMPLEMENT WITH WHICH PEKING MAN PERHAPS KILLED A BISON, CUT MEAT, OR MASHED HACKBERRIES": A LUMP OF BRECCIA.

small globular bodies, smaller than peas. . . . The fragmentation of the skulls is interpreted as indicating the probability that they represent the food refuse of the human inhabitants of the cave rather than of its rodent population. Here, then, is the earliest record of the use of plant food by prehistoric man. . . . As I was about to leave the

hill, my Chinese associates courteously offered me the opportunity of selecting a small piece of the cave breccia to take with me. . . . An irregularity at one end required trimming, and with my hammer I broke it off. To my surprise there appeared on the surface an almost complete hackberry seed." (See the lower right-hand illustration.)

OLD FRENCH PANORAMIC WALLPAPERS ON SHOW IN LONDON:

CONTINUOUS PRINTED VISTAS OF ROMANCE AND ELEGANCE.

AN Exhibition of antique landscape papers and panels was opened recently at the premises of Messrs. Arthur Sanderson at 53, Berners Street, W.1, and has attracted great attention. It closes to-day (January 16). The exhibits have been lent by Monsieur André Carlihan. All the wallpapers were printed by hand from wooden blocks and made in France from about 1795 to 1835. Although produced during the Revolution and the Wars of the Empire, these papers were freely exported and found their way to England, and, above all, to America, where they are still to be seen as the decoration of important rooms. From the manufacturers' records, the names of some of the artists have been recovered. These included Jean-Gabriel Charvet, who designed the "Voyages of Captain Cook"; Jean Brock, designer of "Paul et Virginie"; Cailé Vernet, probably the designer of "La Chasse de Compiègne"; Louis Lafitte, designer of "Les Amours de Psyche"; and also, possibly, Debucourt, the famous engraver.



THE EXHIBITION OF OLD FRENCH PANORAMIC AND SCENIC WALLPAPERS IN LONDON: PART OF THE STORY OF "PAUL ET VIRGINIE"—DEVELOPED SLAVE; RESCUED BY A SLAVE AND HIS DOG WHEN LOST IN THE FOREST, AND BROUGHT BACK



(FROM RIGHT TO LEFT) IN A MONOCHROME DECORATION OF 1823; SHOWING THE HERO AND HEROINE AS CHILDREN IN THE ÎLE DE FRANCE, DANCING, AND INTERCEDING FOR A RUNAWAY ON A LITTER; AND THE DESOLATION OF PAUL WHEN VIRGINIE HAS TO LEAVE HIM.



"LES JARDINS DE BAGATTELLE": PART OF A CONTINUOUS WALLPAPER, WITH FIGURES IN COSTUMES OF 1799-1800; AND REPRODUCING DEBUCOURT ENGRAVINGS.



ONE OF A SERIES KNOWN AS "THE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN COOK": A WALLPAPER DESIGNED BY JEAN-GABRIEL CHARVET IN 1804-5.



"LA FÊTE DU ROI AUX CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES": PART OF A WALLPAPER PRODUCED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE RESTORATION (1815)—VALUABLE FOR ITS CONTEMPORARY DETAILS.



"LES AMOURS DE PSYCHE": ONE OF A WALLPAPER SERIES IN GRISAILLE; SHOWING PSYCHE AT HER BATH.



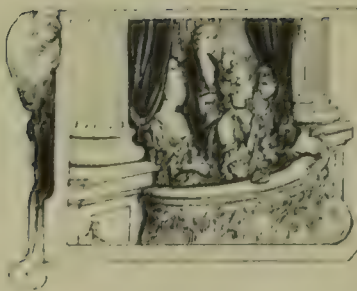
LA CHASSE DE COMPIÈGNE"; PROBABLY DESIGNED BY CARLÉ VERNET ABOUT 1814; A MAGNIFICENT WORK REPRESENTING THE ZENITH OF WALLPAPER PRODUCTION (MORE THAN AMONG OTHER THINGS, FOR THE PRECISION OF THE COSTUMES AND



3000 BLOCKS BEING USED); SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE HUNT (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT), ENDING WITH A FLOURISH OF THE HORN, AND THE HUNTERS' MEAL; AND REMARKABLE, DETAILS SUCH AS CARRIAGES, HARNESS, TRUMPETS, AND KNIVES.

53, BERNERS STREET, W.1. OWNERS' COPYRIGHTS STRICTLY RESERVED.

REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. A. SANDERSON AND CO.



The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.



ETERNAL PANTOMIME.

FROM time to time it is said that pantomime is dying, but surely there never was a Christmas which more thoroughly denied the mournful allegation. On Christmas Eve, indeed, I could have put in something like twelve hours of continuous attendance on this sport, art-form, mystery, revel—call it what you will. One suburban house was putting on a morning show for the benefit of the critics, while there were afternoon and evening performances at the Lyceum and Coliseum to follow. Call it a day! As everybody knows, no properly regulated pantomime takes less than five or six hours in which to get finished. Yes, I could have had a long, happy time of it with Buttons and Dame Tickle, Cinders, Demon Rat, and all the rest of them. Instead, I had 'flu.

Central London had four pantomimes this year, and that without the assistance of Drury Lane. The suburban theatres were all supplied with the article and, even if you had fled abroad to escape the English winter, you might have run into one, since that great actor, as well as great droll, Mr. Georgie Wood, was playing in pantomime in South Africa, opening in Cape Town just before Christmas. That was a gallant gesture and showed enormous faith in the drawing-power of this kind of performance. There must be a great many people in South Africa who lack all pantomime experience and, without some knowledge

"There were tunes for all who hated music, and a display of legs for Puritans. There were attacks on all defenceless objects, such as old maids, unpopular politicians, declining faculties and physical defects in general—for the lovers of their kind. And above all, there were the great gas-chandeliers, the gilding, the footlights, the smell

a horse or a cow. When Bottom was translated to being an ass, he was in the true vein of our national drollery.

Then there is the harlequinade, which still survives, though not everywhere. (The Lyceum retains it this year.) To trace the history of Harlequin is to involve oneself



"BALALAIIKA," THE NEW MUSICAL PLAY AT THE ADELPHI: THE CORPS DE BALLET REHEARSING AT THE MARINSKY THEATRE IN ST. PETERSBURG—IN ONE OF THE COLOURFUL AND REALISTIC SCENES OF RUSSIA BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.



HERO AND HEROINE OF "BALALAIIKA": ROGER TREVILLE AS THE RUSSIAN ARISTOCRAT AND OFFICER, AND MURIEL ANGELUS AS THE DANCER AND DAUGHTER OF A RED.

The romance between Count Peter Karagin, aristocrat and White Russian, and Lydia Marakova, dancer and daughter of a Red, is the thread on which the colourful, spectacular scenes of "Balalaika" are strung. A Russian headquarters in Galicia during the war, the invasion of Karagin's palace by revolutionaries, and post-war Montmartre provide some of the varied settings.

of this queer tradition, what is a playgoer to make of so amazing a medley? Pantomime sets side by side a gossamer fantasy and gross street-corner fun, ballet and horse-play, mortal and immortal, topical jokes, and themes as old as Prince Charming and Prince Florizel. It needs a sympathetic audience to win a just appreciation.

One result is that, apart from rare excursions to the Dominions, pantomime remains at home. To the foreigner such a mixture is completely unintelligible. I have visited pantomime in London with an American whose sense of humour was sharp as anybody's: but he could make nothing of this. Mr. Humbert Wolfe, who spent his early boyhood in Bradford—great home of panto—has quoted the opinion of an otherwise intelligent alien on the subject of pantomimes—

"Monsieur Domry—the remarkable French master at Bradford Grammar School—said that no foreigners should ever be permitted to see them. 'It is not a drama, not a farce, not a burlesque, nothing—only the stammer of a rat decaying in a gutter. If that is the English mind, if you cannot change it, you could at least cover it up.'"

Mr. Wolfe himself defends the institution rather heartily as a national unbuttoning after an indigestible Christmas, a post-prandial nap—

of oranges, the voices shouting 'Chuglets, any Chuglets?' and the great smear of massed faces like an enormous bunch of pink balloons held down by the balloon-woman's string, but liable at any moment to break loose, and bob against the painted goddesses on the roof."

Well, you can still see that crowd in any English town at Christmas—and smell the oranges, too!

Surely the point about pantomime, which Mr. Wolfe omits to make, is that it offers a perfect and typical entertainment for a nation whose genius is for moderation, compromise, and the best of both worlds. Pantomime makes simultaneous raids on Hans Andersen, Joe Miller's Jest Book, the "gag" of the moment, and the fable of all time. It picks its story from the fairies' pantheon and its humour from the public-house and music hall. It builds at great cost the Palace of Glass for the Fairy Prince—and then, who breaks in? Before the Prince come the Broker's Men, Bang and Bung, roaring and somersaulting and pelting each other with the minor furniture of Dame Tickle. "Appalling vulgarity," says the foreigner. "Why cannot you keep your fairy-stories apart from your music hall and its slap-stick?" The answer is that the English want a big meal at Christmas, and that in a theatrical feast they need to have a taste of fairyland to begin with, because it is seasonable and the children may enjoy it, and then their appetite cries out for great chunks of music-hall fooling and music-hall songs because that is really good fun at any time of the year and everybody will be delighted with that.

A good deal of pantomime material and pantomime tradition reaches right back beyond history into the primitive rituals of Winter Solstice and New Year revelry. Why on earth should the chief man's part be played by a woman and the chief woman's part by a man? There seems to be no reason whatever. Yet that men should masquerade as women and women as men is part of the age-long mummery of the Saturnalia or mid-winter revels. Another Saturnalian item was the dressing-up of men as animals. Pantomime nearly always has a man in cat's or wolf's or cow's clothing: if not an animal, then a monstrous Goose, like the one you may see at the Hippodrome this year. There is no feature more popular with children than the two men and a rug who are pretending to be

in the Italian Middle Ages. To trace the history of the clown involves far longer journeying. The antiquity of this gentleman is enormous. His blanched make-up seems to go right back to the classical epoch when the whited face indicated that the mummer was presenting a spirit and not a living person, and his top-knot, which sticks up so queerly from the bald scalp, is uncommonly like the symbolical sheaf of corn worn in exactly the same place by the fertility-dancers of many primitive tribes. These matters are far too intricate to be handled properly here. I mention them only to show that pantomime has a tremendous history as well as a vigorous present and a likely future. Mr. Wolfe's French master did not appreciate that the curious revels of our English Christmas which seemed to him so ugly had at least the importance and authority of being half as old as time.

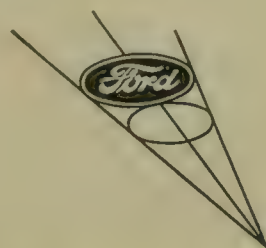


"HAMLET" IN FULL AT THE OLD VIC: LAURENCE OLIVIER IN THE CHIEF PART AND CHERRY COTTRELL AS OPHELIA.



BEAUTY IS MUCH MORE THAN SKIN-DEEP

when you come to examine this Latest Ford V-8 (£16.10s. Tax), which has beauty equally of line, finish, equipment, upholstery and performance—especially of performance, yet costs as little to run, and maintain in A-1 order, as to buy, tax and insure. Comfort, silence, flexibility, all at their utmost! It is emphatically the multi-cylinder luxury-car for the economically inclined, and either externally or in its in-built excellence is a real revelation at its price, £210, at Works. Literature on Request: Dealers Everywhere.





**THE MEDIAEVAL COLOUR OF A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY CLOCK-JACK REVEALED BY SCIENTIFIC CLEANING:
"JACK SMITE THE CLOCK," OF SOUTHWOLD, RENEWS HIS SPLENDOUR, FREED FROM BLACK PAINT AND GRIME.**

"Jack Smite the Clock," who struck the hours on the lost clock of Southwold Church nearly 450 years ago, remains a person so traditionally important that the townspeople had to be reassured from the pulpit during his recent brief retreat. In 1925 Mr. R. P. Howgrave-Graham, M.I.E.E., F.S.A., discovered beneath the dirt of centuries wonderful colouring on the face and hands and found that the armour was wholly covered by thick and hard black paint of late date. He removed the dirt and, some years later, made experiments which revealed mediæval colouring on the body and legs and showed how it might be exposed. Last summer he carried out this far more formidable task with solvents and fine tools, as a

gift to the church in memory of Mr. W. H. Guthrie, F.S.A. During the eight days required for completion of the work, the only colour renewals were the repair of a speck smaller than a mustard seed and the replacement of gold leaf where Jack had originally been gilt. The mediæval craftsmen had darkened Jack's chin as if he needed a shave, put white high-lights on his eyeballs, and even painted the corners of his eyes with flecks of red! Splendid with ancient colours, Jack now stands, fierce and alert, in his usual niche, and announces service on his bell while he turns his head. On the whole the finest thing of his kind, he seems to challenge all who would molest the jolly little town or its noble church.

AFTER A COLOUR PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. R. P. HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, M.I.E.E., F.S.A.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IN these anxious days, darkened with wars and rumours of wars, I am glad to observe two hopeful gleams of light on the horizon. At last something practical is being done, by the newly-announced World Foundation movement, to spread a sense of human unity among the world's sixty nations, with their cross purposes and conflicting interests. Thus may come about that "consortium" of nations advocated by Mr. H. G. Wells. Another promising sign is the work of the British Council, a body formed to spread our national culture, with its principles of freedom and representative institutions.

Both these endeavours have my humble blessing, but I would venture one suggestion. This is an age of pageantry and showmanship. The great heart of the people, here or abroad, cannot be reached by committees of grave elders sitting in conclave and making decorous speeches, nor effectively enough by the printed word, in volume form or otherwise. Something more spectacular and adventurous is needed. To attract the multitude, and particularly the younger generation, peace-lovers must take a leaf out of the Dictatorial book, learn the art of propaganda, and stage imposing pageants, with drums and music and emblematic banners, and rousing trumpet-calls of popular oratory. Fascism and Communism alike are fanatical "religions." If the middle way of sanity is to be found, its exponents must also proclaim their creed and flaunt their symbols and celebrate a resounding ritual. Why not a Co-operation Army, with some universally popular figure as its Commander-in-Chief?

These remarks—possibly not so fantastic as they may seem—are prompted by the perusal of certain books concerning Europe's present and future state. The one I like best, for its freshness of thought and provocative candour, emanates from the medical profession. Doctors are always stimulating, taught, no doubt, by the habit of cultivating a good bedside manner, but they seldom indulge in Utopian speculation, as in "AFTER US"; or, *The World as it Might Be*. By J. P. Lockhart-Mummery, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.). With Foreword by Lord Horder, and Frontispiece Drawing of London in A.D. 2536 (Stanley Paul; 18s.). Discussing the possibility of a world government, the author writes: "It is now possible to visualise a Central Council of Nations which alone controls the armies and engines of war, and acts as a beneficent police force to the world."

Patriotism, in the sense of love of one's native land and its achievements for human welfare, is a natural and admirable quality, but it often takes misguided forms, such as truculent nationalism. Mr. Lockhart-Mummery says: "While many of the present foolish ideas of patriotism exist, such an idea as a central government for Europe will be opposed fervently and bitterly. But already the idea of some such central control for money and credit is being seriously considered and will probably be put into being in the near future. . . . Under an international government such a war as that of 1914 would be impossible, and the saving of money by centralising all the governments and their appurtenances in Europe would soon pay up all our national debts. . . . Separate forms of government for each country and nation will be abandoned in favour of some form of international government for the whole earth."

Mr. Lockhart-Mummery regards war as "an anachronism which should be thrown on the scrap-heap." He is equally opposed to class hatred and anti-capitalist agitation. "No man is poor," he declares, "because another man is rich. To impoverish the rich will not make the poor richer, but will make everyone poorer. . . . The Communistic experiment was tried in France, and again in Russia in 1917. It did not result in universal riches, but in universal poverty. The same experiment is now being tried in Spain and will have the same consequences. . . . The real cause of poverty and unemployment is not over-production of commodities, is not unequal distribution of wealth, is not foreign competition and sweated labour; it is over-population and promiscuous breeding."

Visions of the future are apt to reflect the seer's outlook on the present. Things to come assume a different shape in the eyes of another prophetic writer, whose political opinions, I should say, are in some respects diametrically opposite to those expressed in "After Us." Thus, for example, a belief in "the tremendous success of communism in Russia" occurs in "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE FUTURE." By John Langdon-Davies, author of "Man and His Universe" (Routledge; 10s. 6d.). There are, however, some points of agreement, as well as divergence, between the two prophets regarding eugenics, sex, and population. Mr. Langdon-Davies, as might be expected from his recent book, "Behind the Spanish Barricades,"

regards the future through glasses strongly tinted with the roseate hues of Russian politics. His book is crammed with cocksure and challenging criticism, but many of his assertions seem highly debatable. His discursive exuberance, which conveys the impression (perhaps erroneous) of a somewhat scornful and over-confident talker, does not make for comfortable reading, but mental comfort for the reader was probably the last thing he intended. He is nothing if not disturbing and subversive.

Exuberance and prolixity are typical of some modern American writing, but the interest of the subject matter renders any such qualities inoffensive in "OUR LORDS AND MASTERS." Known and Unknown Rulers of the World. By "The Unofficial Observer." With fifteen illustrations (Robert Hale; 15s.). The author enlivens his pages with occasional witty comments of an epigrammatic type. Thus, regarding Italy's economic problem, he writes: "The Duce has tended to substitute circuses for the bread that his people require. When they call for spaghetti, he gives them Abyssinia." The book is a study of the

and nations in "CHARACTERISTICS." By Stephen Graham (Rich and Cowan; 8s. 6d.). Mr. Graham has seen much of the world, with a penetrating eye, and he writes succinctly and very much to the point. Remembering Mr. Baldwin's observation that the Franco-German feud lies at the root of Europe's distress, we cannot find much cause for optimism in the following two comments on these nations. "There is much hero worship in Germany," the author says, "but little sympathy. The war did not put her into mourning as it did France and England. The feats of her aviators and zeppelinists bombing London thrilled her, but she was not affected by the children she killed. . . . Sympathy will not deter the German in frightfulness whenever he thinks it necessary to the achievement of his national destiny. Humanitarianism is a lost cause in Deutschland." Again, in his essay on France, Mr. Graham says: "The French have no wide vision of the future, laugh at the English notion of a world without war, and deny the possibility of the union of mankind. They have never cared for the League of Nations, which they considered an American sentimentality foisted upon Europe."

It is only natural that a veteran diplomat should dwell rather on the past than the present, and so, for example, we get a chapter on the Spaniards without reference to the Civil War (except in a footnote) in "EUROPE AND EUROPEANS." A Study in Historical Psychology and International Politics. By Count Carlo Sforza (Harrap; 10s. 6d.). From his experience as Ambassador and Foreign Minister, Count Sforza writes with great authority of events before, during, and since the Great War, and his recollections are often very revealing. He, too, has a chapter entitled "French and Germans," tracing their historical relationship and estrangement. He is not unhopeful of reconciliation and a common organisation of Europe, which, he thinks, is recognised as essential even in countries that seem to oppose it most. "Thinking Europe," he writes, "has already understood—and for the first time—that war is a silly and a bad business, and that we must come to an understanding for reason's sake, if not for love's. . . . In reality there is in Europe but one big obstacle—the tendency of those groups who continue to consider criminal any cession, however trifling, of a parcel of our different national sovereignties on behalf of some idea or organisation vaster and more complex than our present states."

A gloomier outlook, suggesting that "the momentum of events certainly points to war in the near future," is combated in "WHICH WAY TO PEACE?" By Bertrand Russell (Michael Joseph; 7s. 6d.). The author does not regard war as certain or inevitable, and he discusses "various policies intended to preserve peace either universally or for Great Britain." His main suggestion is a mass movement to abstain from fighting and to endeavour to prevent this and other countries participating in war. "The political condition for permanent peace," he says, "is the existence of a single supreme world government possessed of irresistible force, and able to impose its will upon any national State or combination of States. . . . The easiest way to secure this result will be to confine national armed forces to the older weapons, and to make air warfare the exclusive prerogative of the world government."

That the solution of the European problem depends on Britain's leadership is urged in a sympathetic study of our national character and culture—"THIS OTHER EDEN." By R. D. Charques (Peter Davies; 8s. 6d.). (The author's choice of Shakespeare's familiar words for his title presumably implies no parallel with our present Foreign Secretary!) "To-day," we read, "any measure of world disarmament or even of effective limitation of armaments necessitates a measure of world control of raw materials and foreign markets. Save through international economic bargaining, England's hope and trust in collective security is moonshine."

While the foregoing books deal with war in Europe theoretically, we are reminded that one European country is actually undergoing that terrible ordeal in "SPANISH JOURNEY." Personal Experiences of the Civil War. By Eleonora Tennant (Eyre and Spottiswoode; 2s. 6d.). The author went out to Spain with an open mind. What she saw there led her to two definite opinions. "The first," she writes, "is that Communism will never bring either happiness or prosperity to the working classes. The second is that Spain, under General Franco's leadership, may, once again, become a great nation." Answering those who fear Fascism more than Communism, she declares: "Remove Communism, and Fascism will soon fade out, leaving the future safe for democracy." Meanwhile, as Mr. Duff Cooper said: "A plague on both your blouses!"—C. E. B.



"THE CRYSTAL PALACE," BY CAMILLE PISSARRO (1830-1903): A CANVAS (15½ IN. BY 19½ IN.) DATED 1871—AN INTERESTING RECORD OF THE RECENTLY DESTROYED BUILDING IN EARLIER DAYS, BY A FAMOUS FRENCH ARTIST, AMONG HIS WORKS NOW ON VIEW IN LONDON.



"CLIFFS AT HASTINGS," BY ALFRED SISLEY (1840-1899): A PASTEL (11½ IN. BY 14½ IN.) DATED 1897, AMONG EXAMPLES OF THE FAMOUS FRENCH IMPRESSIONIST LANDSCAPE PAINTER INCLUDED IN A CURRENT LONDON EXHIBITION.

The two pictures here reproduced are included in an important London exhibition of paintings by Pissarro and Sisley, opened a few days ago at the Lefevre Galleries, 1a, King Street, St. James's. It affords an unusual opportunity to study the work of two of the most interesting French painters of the later nineteenth century.

world's present rulers—political, military, financial and religious. The author offers it as an honest effort to see the world as a whole as it appears to American eyes. "This book," he further explains, "is an attempt to find the men who run the world, to tell who they are, what they are, and how they got that way. . . . This world is managed or mismanaged by a group of about 200 men out of a total population of more than two billion human beings. And of these ten score potentates, barely 25 men rank as world rulers in their own right, as true sovereigns of human affairs."

In contrast to American portraiture of dominant individuals, we get an English writer's studies of classes

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION AND DESTRUCTION: SCENES AT HOME AND ABROAD.



THE NEW AIR STATION AT LE BOURGET, THE AIRPORT OF PARIS: A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE RECENT PROGRESS OF THE WORK AND UNFINISHED BUILDINGS.



"THE CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE NEW AIR STATION AT LE BOURGET": A MODEL OF THE STRUCTURE SHOWING IT AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN THE WORK IS COMPLETED. As the above photographs show, a new central air station is now in course of erection at Le Bourget, the airport of Paris. The stage of construction recently reached is shown in the left-hand illustration, while the model seen on the right represents the building as it will appear in its completed form. In this connection it may be recalled that the French Government has lately had under consideration a scheme for the construction of a new fast motor road, costing £1,500,000, to bring Le Bourget within a few minutes' drive of the centre of Paris. At present the journey from the city to the aerodrome, partly through congested streets, occupies a good half-hour. An Autostade about 5½ miles long would connect Le Bourget with the town hall of St. Ouen, whence there is a clear run into Paris.



STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS TO THE "QUEEN MARY": NEW QUARTERS FOR THE ENGINEERS IN COURSE OF ERECTION ON THE BOAT DECK. The great Cunard White Star liner "Queen Mary" recently went into dry dock at Southampton for the purpose of certain alterations and additions to her superstructure. Among these, as seen above, has been the erection of new quarters for the engineers, on the top of the verandah grill on the boat deck. The adjoining illustration shows the first stage in the construction of the "Queen Mary's" sister ship, at present known as "No. 552," in the same Clydebank yard where she was built.



THE FIRST STAGE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SISTER SHIP TO THE "QUEEN MARY": WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE KEEL OF "NO. 552" AT CLYDEBANK. The work of laying the keel of a sister ship to the "Queen Mary," in the same yard at Clydebank where she was built, began a few weeks ago. The new liner, at present known as "No. 552," will be several feet longer than the "Queen Mary," and consequently the Clyde Trust may be asked to cut away more of the river bank opposite the shipyard. Another point of difference is that, according to report, she will have only two funnels, instead of three.

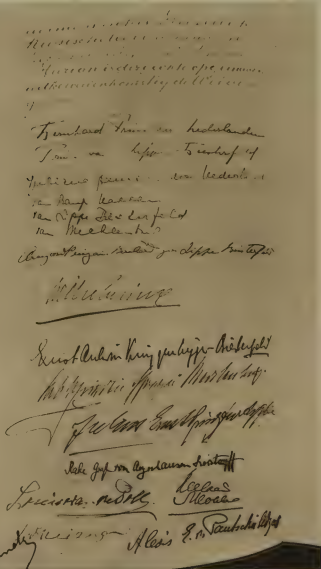


MATERIALS OF DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS UTILISED FOR SCULPTURE: AN EXTRAORDINARY ANIMAL FIGURE, CONSTRUCTED OF COUNTLESS STONES, IN BERLIN. The extraordinary example of animal statuary here illustrated is described as a "memorial" in an explanatory note which reaches us, with the photograph, from Germany. The note goes on to say: "This enormous sculpture of an attacking lion, has been erected in an open space, in the Tempelhof district of Berlin. It is the work of the Berlin sculptor, Meissner, and it consists of many thousands of limestone blocks that have come from demolished buildings."



DEMOLITION NEAR WINDSOR CASTLE (IN THE BACKGROUND) ON THE SITE CHOSEN FOR A MEMORIAL TO KING GEORGE V.: PULLING DOWN OLD BUILDINGS. A committee was appointed in Windsor early last year to consider the form of a memorial to King George V. to be erected there. It was decided that the memorial should be of an architectural character, on a site below the Castle walls, and an eminent architect was requested to submit a design. It was suggested that the memorial might comprise an ornamental fountain with an architectural background embodying a medallion portrait of the late King.

IN THE NEWS: OCCASIONS MATRIMONIAL, MARINE, MILITARY, AND LEGAL.



PART OF PRINCESS JULIANA'S MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE—INCLUDING THE SIGNATURES OF THE BRIDAL PAIR AND THAT OF QUEEN WILHELMINA. This part of the wedding certificate of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, showing the signatures of the bridal pair and those of witnesses to the ceremony, is interesting in that Prince Bernhard has signed as Prince of the Netherlands, a title which Queen Wilhelmina conferred on him on the wedding day. He has also been appointed a member of the Council of State. The royal couple are spending their honeymoon at Krynica, where they arrived on January 9.



AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF A SHIPWRECK: THE ILL-FATED BELGIAN TRAWLER "VIERGE MARIE" AGROUND ON THE ROCKS AT TREGIFFAN HEADLAND. The recent series of disasters to trawlers, caused by the big seas prevalent round our coast during the week end, was added to when the Belgian trawler "Vierge Marie" was driven on the rocks about five miles from Penzance on January 11. The captain and mate alone survived, the crew of four being swept away. The ship was off Land's End in a gale when engine trouble developed and the captain made for Penzance. The engine then failed altogether and the trawler was driven ashore below Tregiffan Headland.



THE COLOUR OF A COLUMN OF RECRUITS IN GENERAL FRANCO'S FORCES CONSECATED AT BADAJOZ: A SPANISH LADY ADDRESSING THE TROOPS. The use of a Colour as a rallying-point in battle has been discontinued in the British and most Continental armies, and Colours are no longer carried on active service. It is probable that the more open nature of the conflict in Spain enables them to fulfil their original purpose, and as this picture shows, the columns in General Franco's forces each have their own Colour, which is consecrated before being handed to the troops.



AN ANCIENT CUSTOM REVIVED AFTER A LAPSE OF FIFTY YEARS: THE HEAD PORTER SOUNDING A HORN AT THE INNER TEMPLE. On January 11, the ancient custom of summoning the students to dinner by blowing a horn was revived, after a lapse of fifty years, at the Inner Temple. The head porter blew the horn, which is three feet long, with a silver band bearing the date 1786, in Tanfield Court and on the Terrace to mark the beginning of the new term. The horn will in future be blown every night during the Hilary Term to call members of the Bar to dinner.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



GUARDS COLOURS LAID UP IN A YORKSHIRE CATHEDRAL: THE PICTURESQUE CEREMONY WITH THE COLDSTREAMERS AT SHEFFIELD.

The old Colours of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, were laid up in Sheffield Cathedral on January 10. The ceremony was made the occasion of a noteworthy military display, and a large crowd collected to view it. The colours were received by the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the city, from Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Codrington, Colonel of the Regiment, at the request of Colonel A. Smith, commanding the regiment.



MR. GILBERT HOLIDAY.

The well-known artist. Died January 8; aged fifty-seven. His drawings and water-colours of horses and hunting and military subjects were particularly popular, and have frequently been reproduced by us. He served in France as a Reconnaissance officer.



MR. FRANK HODGES.

Has accepted the post of assistant to Sir George Gillett, Special Areas Commissioner, being specially responsible for all questions affecting coal and oil from coal. Formerly General Secretary, Miners' Federation. Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1924.



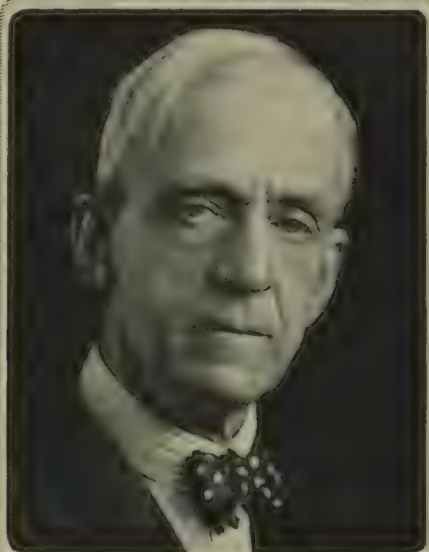
LIEUT.-COL. R. S. STAFFORD.

Engaged at Broadcasting House on revising and bringing up to date plans of action to be followed in case of war. It was stated that his work was of a routine character and had no connection with current events. Has had Administrative experience in Egypt and Iraq.



MR. ARTHUR G. PITE.

Appointed Headmaster of Cheltenham College in succession to Mr. R. V. H. Roseveare, who is retiring. Has been Headmaster of Weymouth College for nine years. Served in the Artillery during the war. Later became head of Cambridge House.



PROFESSOR HENRY TONKS.

Formerly Slade Professor of Fine Art, the University of London. Died on January 8, aged seventy-four. Began his career as a surgeon; though his skill in drawing was soon apparent. Worked at the Royal Free Hospital. His pupils at the Slade included John, Orpen, McEvoy, and G. K. Chesterton.



LORD WAKEHURST.

Recently appointed Governor, New South Wales, in succession to the late Admiral Sir D. Murray Anderson. Served in the East during the war and was in the Intelligence Department. Later, entered the Foreign Office. Was M.P. for East Leicester, 1924-29; and East Sussex, 1931-36.



MR. BASIL S. LONG.

The English artist who had a long career of service at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Died on January 5; aged fifty-five. After being in charge of the Department of Paintings he became Keeper. Keeper of Engraving, Illustration and Design, 1935. A great authority on miniatures.



SIR EDWARD ELLINGTON.

The promotion of Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward Ellington to be Marshal of the Royal Air Force was announced recently. He began flying in 1912, and, after serving in the war with distinction, he became Air Officer Commanding R.A.F., Iraq, in 1926. He became Air Chief Marshal in 1933.



AN ENGLISH ROYAL GUEST AT THE WEDDING AT THE HAGUE: THE DUKE OF KENT, SEATED NEXT TO THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG.

The British royal guests at the wedding of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld—which is fully described and illustrated elsewhere in this issue—were the Duke of Kent, King George VI.'s youngest brother, and the Earl and Countess of Athlone. The Duke of Kent had flown to Holland from England. He was greeted with rousing cheers by the crowds outside the Grote Kerk at The Hague. He was dressed in naval uniform, and wore



A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH GUEST AT THE WEDDING OF PRINCESS JULIANA AND PRINCE BERNHARD: THE EARL OF ATHLONE AT THE SERVICE.

the ribbon of the Order of the Netherlands Lion. He sat at the end of the front row next to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, with whom he engaged in conversation. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, was also in the front row of seats. The Earl of Athlone, wearing major-general's uniform, was in the second row, as was his daughter, Lady May Abel Smith. Some places away was Major Abel Smith in cavalry uniform.

CALENDAR

JANUARY — MARCH 1937

SOCIAL EVENTS: INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT, *January 18-26*; Monaco National Fête, *January 17*; Battle of Flowers, *March 6*; INTERNATIONAL REGATTAS during *March*; Dog Show, *April 3-4*; Monte Carlo Theatre—Season of Comedies and Operettas has already opened.

SPORT: Monte Carlo Country Club (Tennis), Club Championships, *January 11-17*; INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT (Butler Trophy and Beaumont Cup), *February 22-28*; Condamine Tennis Club—Sixth International Tennis Championships of the Principality of Monaco, *January 18-24*; Monte Carlo Golf Club—Windsor Challenge Cup, *February 13*; Sporting Club Cup, *February 20*; MONTE CARLO MOTOR RALLY, *January 30 to February 3*.

MUSIC: Concerts—Sir Thomas BEECHAM, *January 13*; Mozart Festival (Conductor: Reynaldo Hahn), *February 3*; Jacques THIBAUD, *February 17*; Sydney BEER and Walther GIESEKING, *February 19*; Richard STRAUSS, *March 12*; KREISLER, *March 17 and 19*; RACHMANINOFF, *March 24 and 26*; Bruno WALTER, *March 31*; Opera—Season opens with WAGNER'S "RING," in German, by Bayreuth Opera Company, under Franz von Hoesslin, *January 24*; "Tristan and Isolde," *February 2*; AUTORI and CHALIAPINE, as well as many other famous artistes, will appear during the course of the season, which lasts till *March 30*.

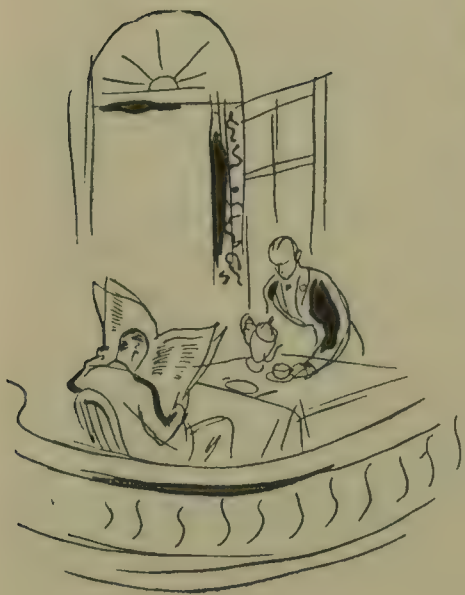
There's Rest at



Monte Carlo

REST on your oars awhile. You work too hard—you play too much. Pause, and relax, and renew your strength in change of air and atmosphere. The tonic airs, the quiet comforts of Monte Carlo are what you need...

YOU will breakfast on your balcony, in the warmth of a sun that can always be relied on. Then out, for a stroll through the flower-gay gardens, your morning paper and a drink on the terrace; or a beneficial hour of the new slimming treatment at the Etablissement Thermal. Lunch (outside or in, as you feel inclined) . . . and you find that care has flown, as the day moves calmly on by the glittering, sun-kissed sea. An evening of musical enchantment, and then, refreshed in body and mind, to a long untroubled sleep.



This winter the cost of living at Monte Carlo will be cheaper than ever. In spite of the devaluation of the franc, hotel tariffs have not been increased, which means in English money a reduction of approximately 35 per cent. Railway fares and all other expenses show proportionate savings.

Visitors to the HOTEL DE PARIS, the HOTEL METROPOLE and the HOTEL HERMITAGE will continue to enjoy the advantages of the "pension tournante." This makes it possible for them to take their meals as they choose, either in their own Hotel or at the Café de Paris, or at the International Sporting Club.

There are good hotels to suit every purse, full particulars of which can be obtained from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Limited, and all Travel Agencies.



I SAW this decoration recently on the back of a car (Fig. 1; left). It was a comely, powerful design, and justified by the form of the body-work; it was also one of the oldest symbols in the world, the Chinese symbol of Creation, the representation of the mysterious First Principle, the duality of the *yin* and the *yang*, from which comes all existence.

"Yang" signifies heaven, sunshine, masculinity; "yin" earth, the moon, darkness, femininity. It is a good, sound symbolism, and scientifically accurate, as far as it goes, but it did not go far enough for its inventors, who always preferred an ounce of practice to a ton of abstract theory. Not for them speculation upon the origin of things without good prospect of a dividend. That is why this creation symbol is often found surrounded by the Eight Trigrams (Fig. 1; centre), said to have been invented by, or revealed to, the Emperor Fu Hsi in 2852 B.C. with the aid of the markings on the back of a tortoise

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

VERY POWERFUL GOOD WISHES: SOME CHINESE SYMBOLS.

By FRANK DAVIS.

wealth, and many children. What is curious is that, in spite of the disappointments of two or three thousand years, the *ling chih*, or Fungus of Immortality, should still be found as a decorative motif—no nation has so passionately or so obstinately searched for the elixir of life. A legend (which may possibly be an echo of an early attempt to colonise some of the Japanese islands) relates that, in 219 B.C., the Emperor sent several thousand young men and women, under the guidance of a Taoist mystic, to search for the

The most common decoration for almost any sort of work of art is a longevity symbol—or, more often, series of symbols—and the Chinese are never tired of embodying such devices in a decorative pattern, from the character for longevity (*shou*) to representations of "the Hundred Antiques," which include almost everything from a flute to a vase, and all imply good luck.

The pine, the bamboo, and the prunus are all symbols of longevity, the two former because they are evergreen, the latter because it blossoms on the bare branch; but the peach is an even more popular and auspicious symbol, for Shou Lao, the God of Longevity, a cheerful old gentleman with a domelike skull, is often represented issuing from a peach. Moreover, once upon a time, in the K'un Lun Mountains (the Hindu Kush range?) lived, in the company of five beautiful maidens, the Royal Lady of the West, Hsi Wang Mu, and in her gardens grew fairy peaches which only ripen once in 3000 years and bestow immortality upon all who eat them. (It is something like our legend of the Garden of the Hesperides and its golden apples.) The scholarly Jesuit missionaries of the seventeenth century merely identified the lady with the Queen of Sheba.

There are endless plays upon words. For example, the bat is a creature of good augury, and the character for bat has the same sound as that for good luck: "fu." Combine a design of a bat with that of an endless knot, and you express the wish: "May you live long and have good fortune!" A more complicated design of a peach, a bat, a fungus of immortality, an orchid, and a swastika (by the way, the swastika was *not* invented in Germany!) can be interpreted thus: the peach, long life; the swastika, 10,000; the bat, luck; the fungus, high age; the orchid, to come to an end—all a play upon words. The ornament can then be interpreted: "May numberless years and luck come to an end only with old age"—a very pretty sentiment very subtly expressed.



1. THREE COMMON CHINESE SYMBOLS OF GOOD LUCK: THE "YIN AND THE YANG" (LEFT), EMBLEM OF THE TWO FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LIFE; THE YIN AND THE YANG SURROUNDED BY THE EIGHT TRIGRAMS (CENTRE); AND THE LING CHIH OR SACRED FUNGUS.

Fortunate Islands in the Eastern Sea, where lived fairies who drank from the fountain of life springing from a rock of jade, and where the *ling chih* grew in great abundance. Here is the fungus as it appears throughout later centuries (Fig. 1; right); and here is one of those Han Dynasty hill-censers (Fig. 2) which the late Dr. Laufer showed



2. A HAN DYNASTY HILL-CENSER: A BRONZE REPRESENTATION OF ONE OF THE ISLANDS OF THE BLEST, WHICH THE CHINESE BELIEVED LAY IN THE EASTERN OCEAN.

Reproduction by Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Crown Copyright Reserved.

(or of a "dragon-horse"), and upon these Trigrams was built up a preposterous and highly successful method of divination. No one, whether of the East or West, has yet been able to assert that he has read and understood the lore based upon these symbols, which, almost as an afterthought, contain the clue to the secrets of creation and the elements of metaphysics, the evolution of nature and the science of mathematics. The straight line is the *yang* principle, the broken line the *yin*—and each Trigram has its equivalent in an animal, a virtue, and a point of the compass. Add this method to the ordinary hocus-focus of the astrologer as understood in Europe, and it will be seen that the Chinese are well provided for.

That is one rather abstruse symbol which is often found on Chinese textiles, bronzes, and pottery. There are many others of a less primitive character. They mostly signify good luck, or, more specifically, health,

almost certainly represented one of these three "Isles of the Blest" rising out of the sea—a belief, or, rather, a hope, parallel to that of classical Europe and to the Arthurian legend as interpreted by Tennyson—

... the island-valley of
Avilion;
Where falls not hail, or rain,
or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly;
but it lies
Deep-meadow'd, happy, fair
with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows crown'd
with summer sea.



3. THE SACRED ISLAND MOTIF USED AS A GOOD LUCK SYMBOL IN CHINESE CERAMICS: A GREEN GLAZE EARTHENWARE JAR WHOSE TOP PROBABLY REPRESENTS ONE OF THE ISLANDS OF THE BLEST. (HEIGHT, 9½ IN.)

Reproduction by Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Crown Copyright Reserved.



Near Holne, Devonshire

This England

MUCH reverence remains in this England for methods that time has proven and perfected; a tender wistfulness there is in those—like mill-stream and waterway—that are laid aside, their only fault a lack of speed. Yet in such crafts as the brewing of fine ale, maturity is still an essential virtue; only by ancient method and a patient care is your Worthington brought to the mature and mellow strength that men find good.



FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

BY HARTLEY WITHERS.

RISING COMMODITY PRICES.

INVESTORS are naturally exercised in their minds by all that they hear about rising commodity prices and the effects thereof on industrial profits. In most of the reviews of the past year's business that one has read, the outlook for the future has been described in a tone of very cautious anticipation. Everything has been for the best during 1936, they tell us, at least as far as this country is concerned; but we can hardly expect the present year to be so comfortable for all the parties interested in production and commerce. Rising commodity prices, rising cost of living, rising wages are, we are told, going to make it difficult for the managers of industry to earn profits for their shareholders; and speculative investors who have been expecting the rate of profit to grow this year as fast as it has in the last two, will find that they have been engaged in the old bad habit of skinning the bear before he is caught. In all these warnings there is a certain amount of truth, and it is all to the good that they should be duly pondered. Nevertheless, there is no need to make too much of them; and in order to get a true perspective, let us first look at this rise in commodity prices and consider how far it need be accepted as a threat to general prosperity. For this purpose the *Economist* very opportunely provided in a recent issue a scientific discussion of this question, illustrated by a table of commodity price movements, with the 1913 average taken as the base. It relates that during the years preceding the depression there was a marked expansion in the world's demand for raw materials and crude foodstuffs, but the increase in productive capacity was even more rapid. The consequence was a decline in the prices of primary products, accompanied and accentuated by accumulations of unsold stocks, which, in the case of nine important primary articles, increased by nearly 100 per cent. between December 1923 and 1929.

RISE OR RECOVERY?

It is important to go back to these pages of what is now more or less ancient history, because when we do so we see that this much-trumpeted rise in commodity prices has not yet nearly carried them up to the level of the years in which trade was active and generally prosperous. The *Economist* Index number of wholesale prices, based on the 1913 level

as 100, stood at 159.3 in 1924. This advance rather more than reflected the increase in currency that had been produced by the war. It was down to 137.6 in 1927, and 135.1 in 1928, before the real slump began. Production was already going faster than consumption, as then constituted, could cope with it. When the real slump came, in the years 1929 to 1931, the downward course became headlong; and by 1932 the Index number touched 86.1, so that the unfortunate primary producers saw the value of their products cut almost in half in the space of eight years. No wonder that, in view of this catastrophic reduction in the purchasing power of those who supply the world with the materials of nourishment and industry, trade and profits were cut to pieces. If a similar decline had been brought about in manufactured goods, equilibrium might have been restored more quickly; but manufacturers and distributors always hold the thick end of the stick. Hence, in part, the disequilibrium between primary products and finished articles, which has made recovery so slow. This obstacle is being partially removed by the present upward movement in wholesale commodity prices, which by the end of December last had only pulled them up to 109.1, still 50 below the level of 1924.

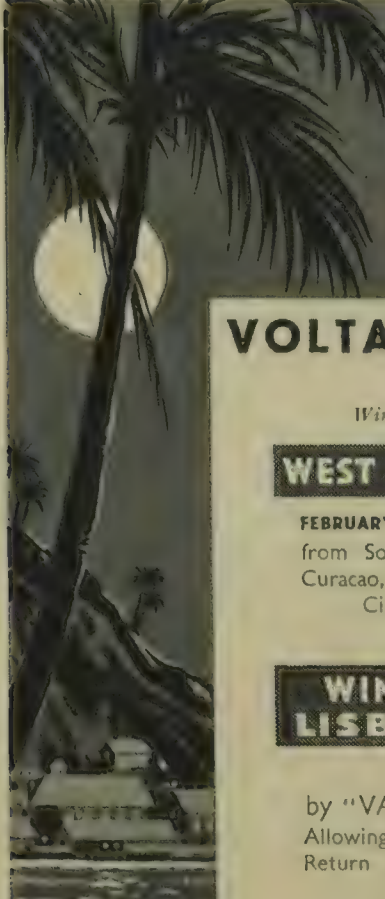
THE RESTORATION OF EQUILIBRIUM.

As the *Economist* reminds us, the turning point came in 1932-3, when the world demand began once more to expand. (Why it did so is a point about which expert opinions differ. Governments, of course, all claim to have worked the miracle; but, since they took diametrically opposite methods in different countries, and as increased demand began to manifest itself in most of them at about the same time, it is doubtful whether economic history, when it comes to be written, will endorse this claim.) When, however, expansion in demand began, the rise in commodity prices was at first gradual, for there were heavy stocks to be worked off; and these stocks were only brought within what used to be regarded as normal proportions by last autumn, natural causes, chief among which were bad harvests in the North American continent, having assisted the process. Then the commodity markets began to stir themselves with some vigour; wheat, cocoa, copper, lead, spelter, rubber, and wool leapt up, and the pace was quick enough to cause some excitement among professional operators and some apprehension among the economic advisers of the public. Between the end of June of last year and the last day of December, the *Economist*

Index rose from 95.9 to 109.1. The rapidity of this rise, after the long period of excessive cheapness, took manufacturers and distributors by surprise, and caused them hurriedly to replenish their stocks of materials, which hitherto they had only been buying from hand to mouth; and these apprehensive and partly speculative purchases quickened the pace of the advance still further.

CONSEQUENCES AND PROSPECTS.

Such, in main outline, is the story of this most interesting and salutary recovery in primary prices. Already the effects of this restoration have been of quite incalculable benefit. The *Economist*, always cautious in its estimates, tells us that the rise in primary products has "raised the income of producers of raw materials and crude foodstuffs, the world over, by some hundreds of millions of pounds"; and it is satisfactory to remember that many of those millions have been earned by British capital, invested in agriculture, mines and plantations, and in the railways and ships that carry their produce, so increasing the value of our invisible exports. And another favourable feature in the conditions which have accompanied this improvement has been the fact that it has been accomplished without, so far, producing much effect either on the cost of living or even of finished articles of manufacture, though the latter were inevitably more sensitive. Such rise in the cost of living as has been shown in this country has been fully compensated by increases in the wages bill; and it is along these lines that one can see the best hope for solving the problem of that dismal paradox of poverty in the midst of potential plenty. The most beneficial solution is surely to be found, not in schemes for huge creations of fresh purchasing power by the use of the printing-press, but by developments which will put purchasing power into the hands of those who need it most. Already, as we have seen, this rise in primary commodities has done much to produce this result, and, incidentally, should be highly favourable to that increase in foreign trade which is the soundest remedy for the ills from which our "special areas" are suffering. To quote the *Economist* once more, "omens of an increase in the volume of goods and services exchanged between different countries are more favourable to-day than at any time in the last seven years." Given firm commodity prices and a cautious revival of foreign lending, the stage is set for a long spell of industrial prosperity, if the dictators will give the world a rest from warlike alarms.



WINTER CRUISES

VOLTAIRE & VANDYCK

*First Class Only.
Window or port-hole in every room.*

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO

FEBRUARY 6. "VOLTAIRE"
from Southampton to Madeira, Barbados, Curacao, Panama, Vera Cruz (for Mexico City), Miami, Bermuda, Azores.
47 days from 80 gns.

WINTER SAILINGS LISBON & MADEIRA

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
by "VANDYCK" from Southampton
Allowing stop-over privilege in Madeira.
Return steamer accommodation reserved.
Next sailing, January 20

CRUISES TO VIEW CORONATION FROM LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, SOUTHAMPTON SHIPS AS HOTELS

*For details of above and Spring Cruises to Lisbon,
Mediterranean, and Atlantic Isles, apply:*

LAMPART & HOLT LINE LTD.,

ROYAL LIVER BUILDING, LIVERPOOL 3, Tel. BANK 8850.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON E.C.3, Tel. ROYAL 5723.
64, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER 2, Tel. BLACKFRIARS 2850. OR TOURIST AGENTS

ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE LTD.



Le Pont de Moret

Alfred Sisley 1892

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY

PISSARRO

AND SISLEY

1a, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

EGYPT

23 DAYS FOR 50 GNS. INCLUSIVE

*Find summer now —
in this enchanted land*

To go to Egypt *now*—is to step into midsummer. Imagine it! Cairo—kaleidoscopic, colourful, as old as time, as modern as to-morrow, an amazing mingling of the leisured Western world with the leisurely Eastern peoples. The Pyramids; the Sphinx smiling down upon the desert; the Nile, most fabled, most famous river in all history . . .

Never before could you take such a tour of Egypt at a price like this—50 guineas for 23 days! Inclusive, mark you, from the moment you leave London till you are back again, bronzed and set up. There are 8 tours in all, ranging from 50 to 80 gns. Some tours include a stay at Luxor and Aswan as well as Cairo—two tours actually include a 7-day voyage on a luxury steamer up the Nile. Fullest information and reservations from any of the travel agencies shown below.

THIS IS THE 50 GUINEA TOUR!

- 1st day London by morning service (short sea route) to Paris and on by night train.
- 2nd day Arrive Marseilles in the morning and embark on steamer.
- 3rd to 6th day At sea.
- 7th day Arrive Alexandria and continue by rail to Cairo.
- 8TH TO 16TH DAY IN CAIRO.
- 17th day By train to Alexandria and embark on steamer.
- 18th to 21st day At sea.
- 22nd day Arrive Marseilles and continue by night train.
- 23rd day Arrive Paris, thence via short sea route to London.

OTHER TOURS FROM 56 TO 80 GUINEAS



FULL INFORMATION FROM THE EGYPT TRAVEL INFORMATION BUREAU, 29 REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
 FULL INFORMATION AND ACTUAL BOOKINGS AT ANY OFFICE OF THOS. COOK & SON LTD
 COX AND KINGS · DEAN AND DAWSON · FRAME'S TOURS · HICKIE BORMAN, GRANT & CO. · PARRY LEON AND HAYHOE
 PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE · POLYTECHNIC TOURING ASSOCIATION · SIR HENRY LUNN LTD. OR OTHER TOURIST AGENTS

TRAVEL IN COMFORT BY MISR STEAMSHIPS AND MISR AIR SERVICES

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

INTERNATIONAL OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

THE revival of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" at Covent Garden during the present Winter Season was a really interesting event, for this opera is in some respects the best that Puccini ever composed, although it is a comparatively early work. The cast was a mixed English and Italian one, but the two principal rôles of Des Grieux and Manon were taken by two Italian singers new to London. The tenor, Piero Menescaldi, is one of the most presentable Italian tenors that Covent Garden has seen for a long time, and he sang brilliantly although his voice is rather hard at times. The soprano, Augusta Oltrabella, is also an excellent artist, with a fine, telling voice and good technique, although she also has some hard notes in her upper register. Both acted and sang with great verve, and although on the first night there might have been a little more polish and refinement of detail, especially in the orchestral collaboration, yet the performance went with magnificent swing and this production, which is very good all round, is one that will even improve in details with subsequent performances.

It was Mr. Constant Lambert's first appearance as conductor at Covent Garden, and he made a very successful début. In fact, I think his is the best performance among those of the three younger English conductors who have been introduced to Covent Garden during the present season. A word of praise must also be given to the singing of Diane van Dommelen in the minor part of "Un Musico." The second act of this opera and the first scene of the last act are superb pieces of work and sufficient to keep "Manon Lescaut" in the repertory for many years.

Another new production, which took place in English, although it was advertised as in German, was the revival of Johann Strauss's charming light opera, "Die Fledermaus." One is apt to think of "Die Fledermaus" as older than it actually is until one is reminded by the quotation from "Rigoletto" that it was composed in 1874, more than twenty years after the production of Verdi's masterpiece. Mr. Stanford Robinson conducted a vigorous rather than a brilliant performance, in which the honours distinctly went to Miss Irene Eisinger, the charming

Viennese singer who made her name in this country at Glyndebourne as Despina in "Cosi fan Tutte." This singer's performance was an object-lesson in style, grace, finish and purity to others of the company, even although they were by no means devoid of merit.

W. J. TURNER.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

SOME four years ago the *Autocar* described an hydraulic coupling designed by Mr. T. Watson Paterson, of Liverpool. Since then this has been improved, and is stated to be now ready for installation in various cars. This Paterson coupling is a disc in which there are six radial cylinders, the disc being secured to the transmission-shaft. Driven by the engine is an eccentric by means of which the pistons are reciprocated in the radial cylinders. The whole mechanism is carried in a leak-proof casing filled with oil. Each cylinder has a single port in its head, and these ports can be open or closed by means of valves. If the valves are closed the pistons cannot drive out the oil in the cylinders. Thus they will not reciprocate and the whole assembly rotates as a solid unit. When the ports are opened, however, the oil can flow freely in and out of the cylinders so that the pistons reciprocate without resistance and no turning movement is transmitted from the crank-shaft to the transmission-shaft.

Between the fully open and fully closed positions of the ports there will be greater or less resistance to the movement of the pistons, however, and in consequence there will be a corresponding turning effect applied to the cylinder disc. Thus this Paterson coupling functions as a clutch, and it will permit any degree of slip between the solid and free settings. With port apertures designed to suit the conditions of a particular car, an automatic adjustment between power and load is provided and no clutch control is required, the drive being established as soon as the engine speed is increased above the idling revs. per min. The valves are kept fully open by means of springs, and they are closed by levers pivoted on a slip-ring which bears slightly against the inside of the casing. As the speed of the transmission-shaft increases the valves are closed more and more until at high speed the mechanism runs as a solid unit. Provision can be made for retarding the slip-ring by an internal control if required.

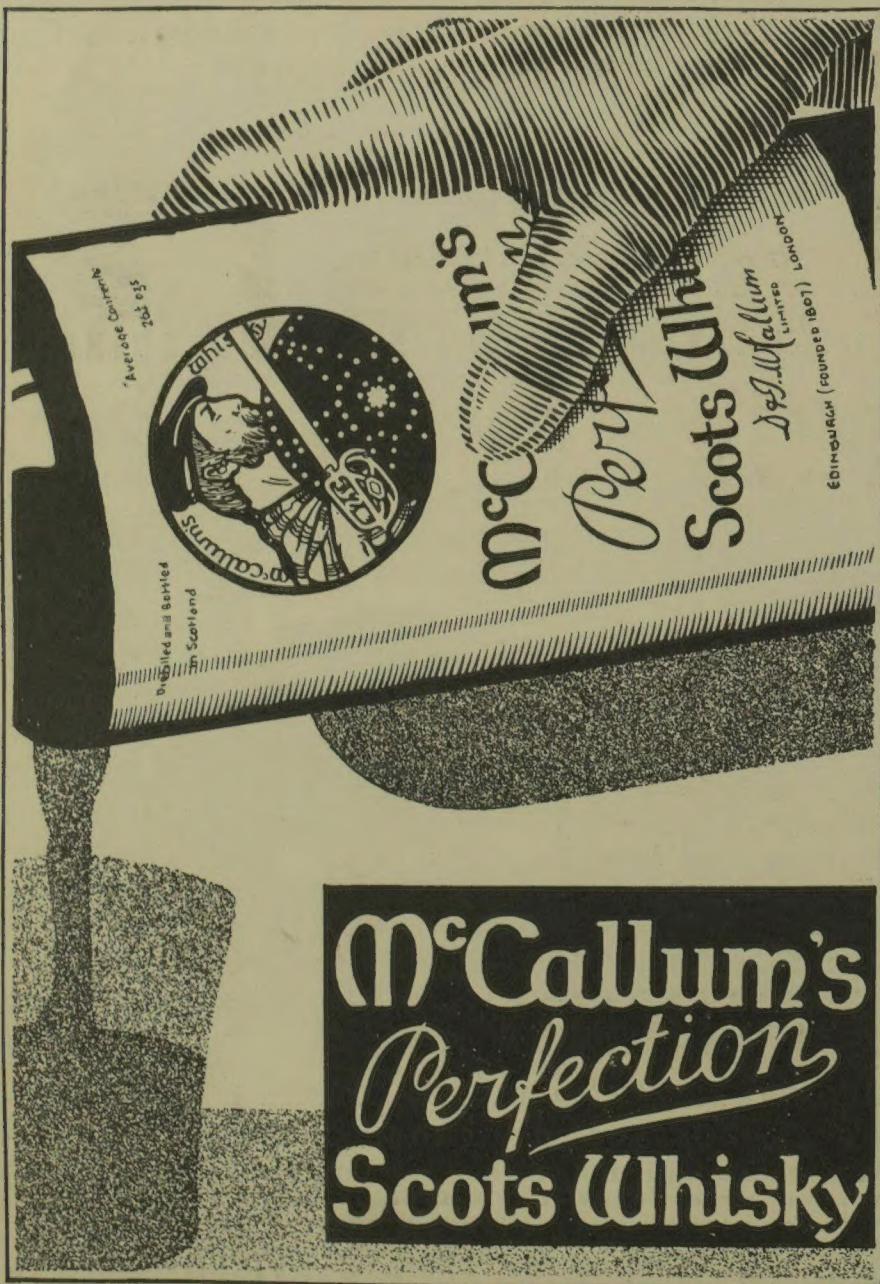
THE PLAYHOUSES.

"NIGHT SKY," AT THE SAVOY.

THE trouble with most propaganda is that only the converted will pay to be preached at. Mr. L. du Garde Peach's drama is unlikely to prove an exception to this rule. Most of us are agreed that in any future war the air menace will be a very real one; but "Night Sky" reveals to us no horrors not already imagined. The author shows us a typical stage family of the middle class. The mother, though possessing grown-up children, knows nothing of mixing cocktails; the father still believes that war is a form of sport and that one Englishman is better than any three dam' foreigners; the Special Constable, being, in this case, a tradesman, drops his aitches and takes orders for pork sausages while giving notice of an air raid. The "noises off" are excellently managed; but the conversations "on" are inclined to drag. An enemy airman, parachuted into the midst of this middle-class family, would hardly involve himself in a political argument with the father, nor, when the entire British air fleet has been wiped out, can one picture a "forlorn hope" being organised from the end of a suburban telephone wire. The idea of passenger aeroplanes attempting to drop bombs on enemy aircraft travelling at a hundred miles an hour is too fantastic for words. The author, as an experienced airman, should know the difficulty of bombing a stationary object! The wireless set does its duty nobly in this play. The Prime Minister is able to speak to the nation, and, between whiles, Mr. Henry Hall and his orchestra entertain listeners with dance music.

"HAMLET," AT THE OLD VIC.

Mr. Laurence Olivier's portrayal of the Prince of Denmark adds considerably to his growing reputation. At moments he seems over-conscious of the length of the play, when acted in its entirety, and races through his lines, but never does he sacrifice their poetry. His is a very modern Hamlet, and there are times when a lounge suit would not seem out of place. In many ways this is an advantage, and his almost colloquial delivery of the famous soliloquy is very effective. Miss Dorothy Dix, though handicapped by an attack of laryngitis, gave a fine performance as the Queen. Mr. Tyrone Guthrie's production never falters.

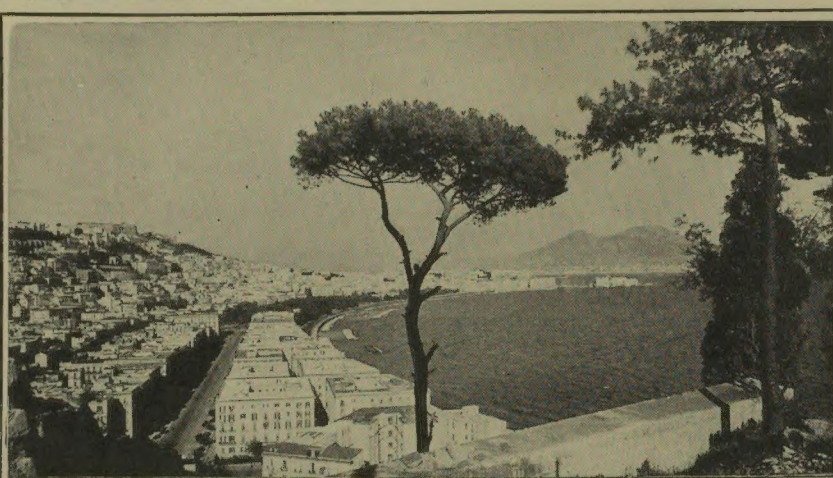


McCallum's Perfection Scots Whisky

EDINBURGH (FOUNDED 1861)

Discontinued and Bottled in Scotland

Average Consumption 2nd 0.5



CHOOSE SUNNY

NAPLES

WHERE SPRING LASTS PRACTICALLY ALL THE YEAR

Spend your holiday in Naples and its environs; travel along the "Golden Riviera" and see Amalfi, Capri, Caserta, Castellammare, Ischia, La Solfatara, Positano, Sorrento, Vesuvius...

Naples is pleasant throughout the year, but its gentle climate is most delightful in the Spring. Think of the lazy warm sunny days you could spend "exploring" in the world-famed archaeological centres nearby: Pompei, Herculaneum, Cuma, Paestum...

There is no end to Naples attractions... the Spring calendar includes: Opera, Symphony Concerts, Racing, Hunting, Yachting, Motorboating, International Tennis Tournaments, Folklore, and Religious Festivals, Theatre, Musical Comedies, Dancing...

Tourist Cheques will enable you to make a considerable saving on the exchange. Hotel and Petrol Coupons will greatly reduce your expenses.

50—70% Reduction on Railway Fares.

For information, illustrated booklets, etc., apply to: E.N.I.T., 38 Piccadilly, London, W.1; ENTE PROVINCIALE per il Turismo-Napoli, or to any Tourist Agency.



"Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy has the secret of exquisiteness. With it, you reach perfection in home entertaining."

Little Lady Signature

**WELCOME ALWAYS
KEEP IT HANDY—**

**GRANT'S
MORELLA
CHERRY BRANDY**

QUEEN'S SWEET - SPORTSMAN'S DRY

BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS
if you wish to inspect the finest approval selections of **RARE BRITISH COLONIALS** you must write to the cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities:—

**T. ALLEN,
FRINTON-ON-SEA,
ESSEX**

£30 to £5,000 lent
Without any Security, to Ladies or Gentlemen. Write
RICHMOND INVESTMENTS, LTD.,
4, THE GREEN, RICHMOND, SURREY

Private CASH Advances
By **W. H. DURHAM LIMITED,**
14, Clifford St., London, W.1. Est. 1913
£50 to £5,000
Without Security.

SPORTING BRONZES

Every sportsman appreciates a work of art which reminds him of happy-days at home and abroad, in the field and in the ring, with horse, hound, gun, rod, rifle, or the gloves, and for those to whom considerations of space or price make the hanging of original pictures prohibitive, a sporting group in bronze has a special attraction. At the Sporting Gallery may be seen many such bronzes by sportsmen-artists, and from amongst them it is easy to select a delightful and very individual gift for a sportsman friend.

Prices from 4 gns.

THE SPORTING GALLERY

70, Jermyn Street, London, W.1

CONTINENTAL HOTELS

FRANCE	GERMANY (Continued)
Menton—Hotel Britannia and Beau-Site —140 rooms. Facing sea. Garavan Bay. From 34 Gns. Messrs. Sewell, Proprietors.	Wiesbaden—Hotel Nassauer Hof —World renowned. Finest position opp. p'rk & Opera. Wiesbaden Springs. Patronised by best British Society. Pen. fr. 12 Mks.
Menton—The Majestic —(Swiss Hotel) central, sunny, on town gardens near Sea, Casino and Tennis Club. All comfort. Pension £4 o. o. weekly.	Wiesbaden—Palast Hotel —First-class hotel opposite Kochbrunnen. Every possible comfort. Own bath-establishment. Pension from RM. 10.
Monte Carlo—Hotel des Etrangers —First-class residential. Quiet and central. Inclusive terms for sunny rooms from 40 Frs. R.A.C.	Wiesbaden—Hotel Rose —World-renowned Hotel. Own bathing establishment. Patronised by English and American Society. Pension from Marks 12
Monte Carlo—Le Grand Hotel —350 Rooms. 280 Bathrooms. Entirely Renovated 1934. Inclusive from 60 Frs. With bath from 75 Frs.	SWITZERLAND
Monte Carlo—Hotel Royal —All comforts, full south, garden overlooking sea. Pension remains from Frs. 55. or 10/6.	Geneva—The Beau Rivage —With its open air Restaurant Terrace on the lake fac. Mt. Blanc. Most comf. Prices reduc. Rms. from Sw. Frs. 6.50.
GERMANY	Geneva—Hôtel de la Paix —On the Lake facing Mont-Blanc. Close to pier and places of interest. Select but mod. in cost. Nice rms. from S. Fr. 5.50.
Garmisch—Bavarian Alps—Sonnenbühl—Golf Hotel , facing the Zugspitze. First-class family hotel. Excellent cuisine.	Wengen—Grand Hotel Belvedere (Wintersports)—Modern, all comforts, sunny terraces, indoor amusements, full pension including aft. tea. £1.
Leipzig—Hotel Astoria —The latest and most perf. hotel bldg. Select home of Intern. Soc. and Arist'v. Man. by M. Hartung, Conn. of Com.	Wengen—Palace Hotel —The leading hotel of the Jungfrau district. At its best in February and March. F. Bortler, prop.

NICE + Newest first-class Hotel, Central Situation on the Boulevard Victor-Hugo, close to Sea and Casino

ATLANTIC + 200 ROOMS MOD. TERMS CONNECTING ANNEXE

HOTEL DU RHIN + Rooms from 25 francs Own GARAGE with lock-ups Convenient headquarters for the French Riviera

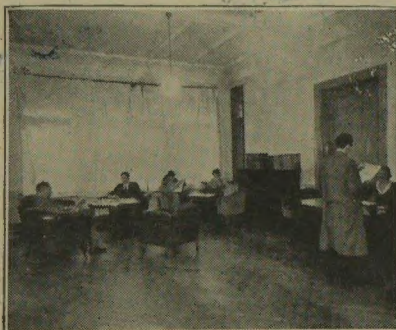
Let ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS Help You When You Go to Paris & Berlin

AT the PARIS Offices of "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," "The Sphere," "The Tatler," "The Bystander," "Britannia and Eve," "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," 65 and 67, Avenue des Champs Elysées, and at BERLIN, 32, Kurfürstendamm, there is a comfortable Reading Room where current and back copies of these publications may be read. In addition, advice and information will gladly be given free of charge on hotels, travel, amusements, shops, and the despatch of packages to all countries throughout the world.

All Continental Business Enquiries should be addressed to:

PARIS OFFICE: 65-67, Avenue des Champs Elysées, for France, Channel Islands, Monaco, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Balkan States.

BERLIN OFFICE: Kurfürstendamm, 32, for Germany, Scandinavia, The Baltic States, Russia and Poland.



The ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS Reading Room in Berlin.



VICHY-CÉLESTINS
THE WORLD-RENOVED NATURAL MINERAL WATER

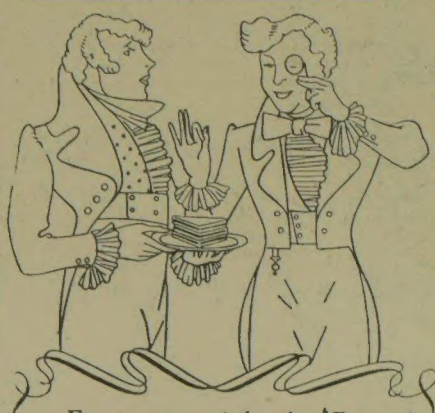
RHEUMATISM
VICHY-CÉLESTINS is Nature's own antidote for warding off the pains and penalties of Rheumatism. Drink it regularly at meals, and at any other time. Obtainable everywhere.

● CAUTION.—See that the label on the bottle bears the name of the Sole Wholesale Agents:
INGRAM & ROYLE LTD.,
Bangor Wharf, 45, Belvedere Road, London.



When in Canada
You'll Enjoy
**BRITISH
CONSOLS**
Cigarettes

MACDONALD'S CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO MONTREAL, CANADA



Favourite with the 'Beaus'
then, as now

They know very well the name Patum Peperium—more famous to-day, perhaps, as "the Gentlemen's Relish." Nowadays, women as well as men cultivate "palates"—can appreciate to the full the exquisite flavour of this fine old aristocrat of Pastes. Serve Patum Peperium, "the Gentlemen's Relish," on hot buttered toast, in sandwiches, in savouries, or in the many delectable ways indicated in the free recipe book.

Osborn's PATUM PEPERIUM

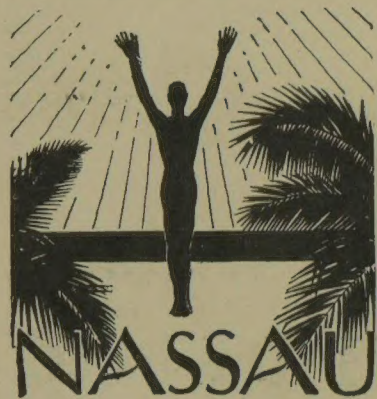
THE GENTLEMAN'S RELISH

The Greatest of all table delicacies

Made by the Anchovy Specialists. Originators of Paté d'Anchois à la Française (Anchovy Paste.) Introduced in 1828. Osborn's Essence of Anchovies (for perfect fish sauces); Osborn's Filleted Anchovies in oil and Osborn's Whole Anchovies in Brine (for the most delicious Hors d'Oeuvre).

Send for FREE RECIPE BOOK to Dept. I.L.N.
C. OSBORN & Co. LTD., LONDON, N.16
(Established 1828)

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Pratt's Club Sauce
Obtainable at all the best Grocers, Stores, and Ships' Buffets



Britain's Winter Colony on the Edge of the Caribbean

A glorious sunny holiday amid nodding shade palms in sub-tropic splendour.

Golf in the balmy sunshine of the Bahamas. Plan for a winter golfing holiday.

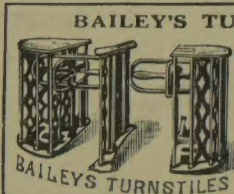
Big-game fishing, horse-racing, swimming from coral beaches, tennis. Yachting and sports enthusiasts of the World meet in this land of palm trees, blue lagoons and sub-tropic splendour.

Excellent hotels and attractive cottages. Come for a week—a month—or all Winter!

For information, apply to your tourist agent or any office of

CUNARD WHITE STAR S. S. CO.
PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
or

THE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
NASSAU BAHAMAS



BAILEY'S TURNSTILES
Supplied to Greyhound Tracks, Racecourses, Cricket and Football Clubs, Zoological Gardens, Piers, Baths, Etc., all over the world.
"Coin-in-Slot" Turnstiles
Sir W. H. BAILEY & Co. Ltd.
SALFORD 5.



A Subscription to The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

It is a gift that will re-express your kindly thought for many months after some small token might be forgotten. Whether you are gift-giving at birthday, anniversary time or all the year round, solve the problem by entering subscriptions for The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Never the slightest doubt as to the suitability of this great publication and you may be sure it will be appreciated.

For a friend overseas, an aged relative, a boy at school—or for 'one who has everything'—this greatest of all illustrated newspapers will convey your good wishes for fifty-two weeks in succession.

For the modest sum below our Publisher will dispatch for you each week for a year—no worry, no wrapper writing, no fuss—just write to The Publisher, 32, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4. He will gladly do the rest.

Here are some of the regular Features

"OUR NOTEBOOK": A Page Essay, by Arthur Bryant, M.A., F.R. Hist. Soc., on Current Events.

BOOK REVIEWS: A whole-page review of the Book of the Week, by C. K. Allen, and a page dealing with other important books, by C. E. Byles.

ARCHÆOLOGY: An article and photographs of interesting recently discovered objects.

ART: A page article by Frank Davis, on objects of interest to modest Collectors. Also, photographs of paintings by Old and Modern Masters.

WORLD OF SCIENCE: A page article on NATURAL HISTORY, by W. P. Pycraft, F.Z.S., with illustrations.

WORLD OF THE THEATRE: A fortnightly page Essay on the THEATRE, by Ivor Brown.

WORLD OF THE CINEMA: A fortnightly page, reviewing the latest films, by Michael Orme.

PLAYHOUSES: Reviews of new plays.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR: Up-to-date and useful Motoring news.

Every item of news or what the World is talking about is fully illustrated. The object of "The Illustrated London News" is not so much to tell you as to show you what is happening in the World.

Subscription Rates
Twelve Months, including Xmas Number
Inland - - £3.0.10
Abroad - £3.6.6
(Canada £3.0.8)

Illustrated House
32-34, St. Bride St.
London, E.C.4.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ENTERED NOW WILL INCLUDE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE THE DISPATCH OF THE CORONATION

DOUBLE NUMBERS WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED IN PLACE OF THE ORDINARY WEEKLY ISSUES DURING MAY, 1937

(The Five Shilling Coronation Double Number to be published in March will be extra)

